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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Dollfuss Decrees New Austria

He Sets Up Free German State

Ontario Rescues Balloon Men

Paris 'Tries' Reichstag Fire

Rutherford Raps Atom Power

As Goes Nation, So Goes Maine

ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS, Chancellor, formally sweeps Austria into the list of European dictatorships. Governing for six months without Parliament's aid, he now says "the old Parliament with its old leaders is gone, never to return." He declares before the newly formed "Fatherland Front" for a state erected on a basis of Fascism as in Italy. Liberalism, capitalism and Marxism, he says, are ended. He is understood to want no political parties, no labor unions, but a rigidly organized society with the rich at the top and the poor at the bottom, with kind absolutist rulers keeping everyone in his place. Dollfuss declares Austrian[illegible] Germans—But he does not m[illegible] Austria shall be absorbed.

¶ Premier Dollfuss speaks out when Vienna is in the midst of its greatest historical and religious celebration. It is observing the 250th anniversary of the great battle in which Jan Sobieski, King of Poland, broke the power of the westward sweeping Turks and delivered Vienna from Islamism. The Premier is seen as clothing his plan to perpetuate his dictatorship in a Fascist state in the garments of traditional patriarchism. Herr Dollfuss is an astute politician—He knows the power of patriotic or religious fervor when turned into a new cause.

¶ Ontario dramatically rescues the final missing pair of balloonists of the James Gordon Bennett Cup race from the wilds. Ward T. Van Orman and Frank A. Trotter chop down a telephone pole to bring linemen to save them from famishing. Like Capt. Fanciszek Hynek and Lieut. Zbygniew Burzynski, they are now tramping out of the Canadian woods. The Poles, covering 812 miles from Chicago, are winners of the race. Lieut. T. G. W. Settle, 750 miles, is second. If Bennett balloonists must blow away into the unknown, why not in the future do it to some good purpose?—Why not head straight up into the mysterious, alluring stratosphere?

¶ Paris grows excited over the spectacle of a strange mock trial. Maître Moro-Giafferi and Maître Torres, two of France's most noted lawyers, deliver pleas for those accused of firing the Reichstag which German authorities have refused to let them deliver at Leipzig on Sept. 21. Basing arguments wholly on official documents, the advocates undertake to establish that the five accused are entirely innocent and that Gen. Hermann Goering must be to blame. Hundreds of refugee Jews attend—France, fearing and accusing Germany on many counts, gives vent to its emotion.

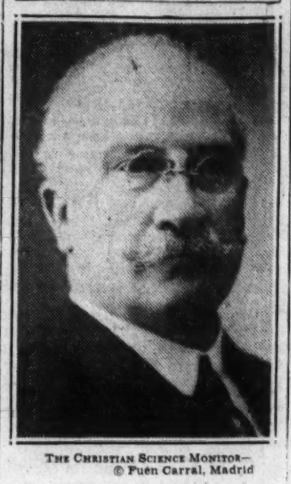
¶ London hears Lord Rutherford, leading bombarder of the atom, declare the idea of releasing tremendous power from within it is absurd. He gives his conclusion to the British Association for the Advancement of Science and University of California laboratory experts confirm it with their own findings. In the hall where, 26 years ago, Lord Kelvin asserted the atom to be indestructible, Lord Rutherford envisages the complete yielding of this "inner citadel" of matter. This confirms yesterday's declaration of the philosophers at Chicago—Matter, being destructible, is no part of reality.

¶ Japan exemplifies Oriental concepts of justice at the trial of the assassins of Premier Suyoshi Inukai. Indignation is expressed because the state demands capital punishment for the three sub-lieutenant leaders who plotted the murder, shot two policemen, slew the aged Premier. The Osaka Lawyers' Association declares the officers acted in self-defense, meaning defense of the state, according to their ideas. The assassins claim to have been moved by fear of the "American ambition"—But what American ever heard of the myth they mean?

¶ World capitals have a busy day. Washington, taking up the shoe code and planning an onslaught on crime, decides the Grau San Martin faction has the best chance of surviving in Cuba and gives the new President every opportunity. Madrid sees new Premier Lerroux fill his Cabinet acceptably. Baghdad is reassured when new King Ghazi reappoints all of late King Feisal's ministers. Paris bids godspeed to three tri-motored planes carrying Air Minister Cot and 11 others to Moscow to "sell" French commercial aviation—What all nations should sell each other is more understanding.

¶ Maine, long the banner prohibition State, goes wet by two to one. Thinking Americans who can foresee what an unrestrained deluge of liquor would mean are no longer asking what of repeal—More wisely, they are out discovering what protective things can be done before and after repeal is a fact.

Spain's New Premier



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Alejandro Lerroux

Lerroux Forms Spanish Cabinet Of Republicans

Socialists Are Left Out in Coalition Succeeding Régime of Azaña

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Sept. 12—Señor Alejandro Lerroux has formed a Republican coalition government without the Socialists, succeeding the Cabinet of Señor Manuel Azaña.

The party representation in the Cabinet is seven Radicals, one of the Azaña party, three Radical Socialists, one Catalan Left, and one Independent.

The personnel is as follows:

Premier and temporary head of the State Department, Señor Lerroux.

Foreign Minister, Sanchez Albornoz, rector of Madrid University.

Minister of Justice, Botella Asensi, a deputy.

Minister of the Interior, Martinez Barrios, formerly Minister of Communications.

Minister of War, Rocha Garcia.

Minister of Marine, Vicente Iranzo.

Minister of Education, Domingo Barnes.

Minister of Public Works, Guerra Del Rio, leader of the Radical Republican Party.

Minister of Agriculture, Ramon Reced.

Minister of Labor, Ricardo Samper.

Minister of Commerce, Laurano Gomez Paratcha.

Minister of Communications, Miguel Santalo.

Minister of Finance, Antonio Lara.

Minister of Public Safety, Maj. Sigismundo Valviela.

Iraqi Will Keep British Alliance, Ghazi Indicates

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12—King Ghazi's action in reappointing the entire Iraqi Cabinet has reassured those here who thought that the passing of King Feisal last week might mean a reversal of the country's policy of friendship and alliance with Britain.

The Ministers formally resigned en bloc in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. Last night the new King took oath, as prescribed in the Constitution, before an extraordinary combined session of senators and deputies, and immediately announced reappointment of the entire Ministry. The Prime Minister, Rashid Ali, in a brief speech declared that the foreign policy of the country would remain the same as under King Feisal, that is to say, it would be motivated by a desire to maintain the Anglo-Iraqi alliance.

It is generally recognized that the young King has a difficult course to steer during the next few months, particularly in connection with the inquiry due to be opened at Geneva next month into the conduct of the Iraqi army dealing with Assyrian malcontents. Should the League report be adverse to the Iraqi army, the King would be faced with the necessity of taking disciplinary action, which would be highly unpopular not only in the army but to Arab opinion generally.

In addition to this problem King Ghazi has to prove to the country at large that he is equal to the task of holding his very heterogeneous population together.

Winant Eliminates Self as Candidate

CONCORD, N. H., Sept 12 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant in a statement issued last night definitely eliminated himself as a candidate for reëlection. His term expires Jan. 1, 1935.

Expressing the view "we are slowly coming out of the depression," the three-times Governor of New Hampshire said he felt he could be more helpful in aiding economic recovery if he were not a candidate for office.

"Many friends have asked me," his statement said, "what my intentions were in regard to continuance in office. Two years ago I suggested that to leave an office of public trust in a time of trouble, for promotion or retirement, did not satisfy my feeling of obligation to those who had trusted me and supported me."

Dictator Plan On New Model For Austrians

Parliament Has Gone Forevermore, Chancellor Dollfuss Declares

Veiled Fascism Tried

System Will Be Adapted to Old Patriarchal Life Under Monarchy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 12—Austria today has formally joined the ranks of the European dictatorships.

The basis of "authoritative government" has been presented as a new model for the country by Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, who for nearly six months has been governing, a Chancellor without recourse to Parliament.

In his most important speech since the suspension of Parliament, made before a vast meeting of members of the newly formed "Fatherland Front," Dr. Dollfuss called for the beginning of a new era of Austrian renaissance and reconstruction, for which Fascism is to serve as the social, economic and political basis. However, this term was scrupulously avoided and the little Chancellor characterized the proposed new structure of the state as a Social Christian German Austrian state, erected on a corporative base and placed under authoritative leadership. Its ideals will be national beauty, social coöperation and Austrian independence, he said.

The epoch of liberalism, capitalism and Marxism has ended, exclaimed the Premier, as well as the period of demagogy and domination by party machines. Never again will the old Austrian Parliament be restored, he asserted. It has disappeared forevermore.

Restoring Patriarchal Life

What the Austrian Prime Minister really envisages is the erection of an Austrian patriarchal life, as it existed in the time of the famous Empress Maria Theresa and the hard-working Emperor Franz Joseph. Then there were no noisy parliaments, no obstreperous labor unions, no proletarian demonstrations. Society was rigidly organized with rich and privileged nobles at the top, submissive servants and peasants at the bottom, and kind, conscientious absolutist rulers managing public affairs. Everyone kept his place, peace prevailed and there was much prosperity.

He pictures the farmer and his hired man working side by side in the same field in daytime, and in the evening gathering about the same table eating out of the same soup bowl, then kneeling to pray beside the same family altar. This cordial patriarchal coöperation would form a vital part of the new constitutionalism and serve as a basis of the new corporative state, a new social order composed of "occupational units."

Each enterprise, embracing all its members from director to messenger boy, forms an occupation in which all participants are to work harmoniously together and which will constitute a unit in the new order. Class strife will disappear and political parties will be eliminated.

Dr. Dollfuss is moderate in his declarations, avoiding tirades against

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Foochow Fortifying Against 'Red' Menace

FOOCHOW, Fukien Province, China, Sept. 12 (AP)—Plans to make this capital a fortified city against an ever-present threat from Communist bands now ravaging North Fukien were disclosed yesterday by provincial authorities.

The project provides for establishment of 20 forts around the city, in which large caliber guns are to be placed. It is also planned to strengthen the city wall and place machine guns on it.

It is considered unlikely that the invaders will attack Foochow because provincial military forces are engaging the invaders in the vicinity of Yenping to the north. American, British, and Japanese warships off Foochow continue on guard.

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Things Present

While "Meanwhile" is in no sense an argument against taking a job, it may show many a reader that it is possible to live delightfully while waiting. Editorial page.

Has Eureka College found it? The work of the campus is organized and turned over to students. The colleges cut expenses, and the students are helped. See the article up in the northeast corner of the Progress in Education page.

Our readers share some interesting ideas in their column "Hobbies and Hints" on the Home Building and Gardening page.

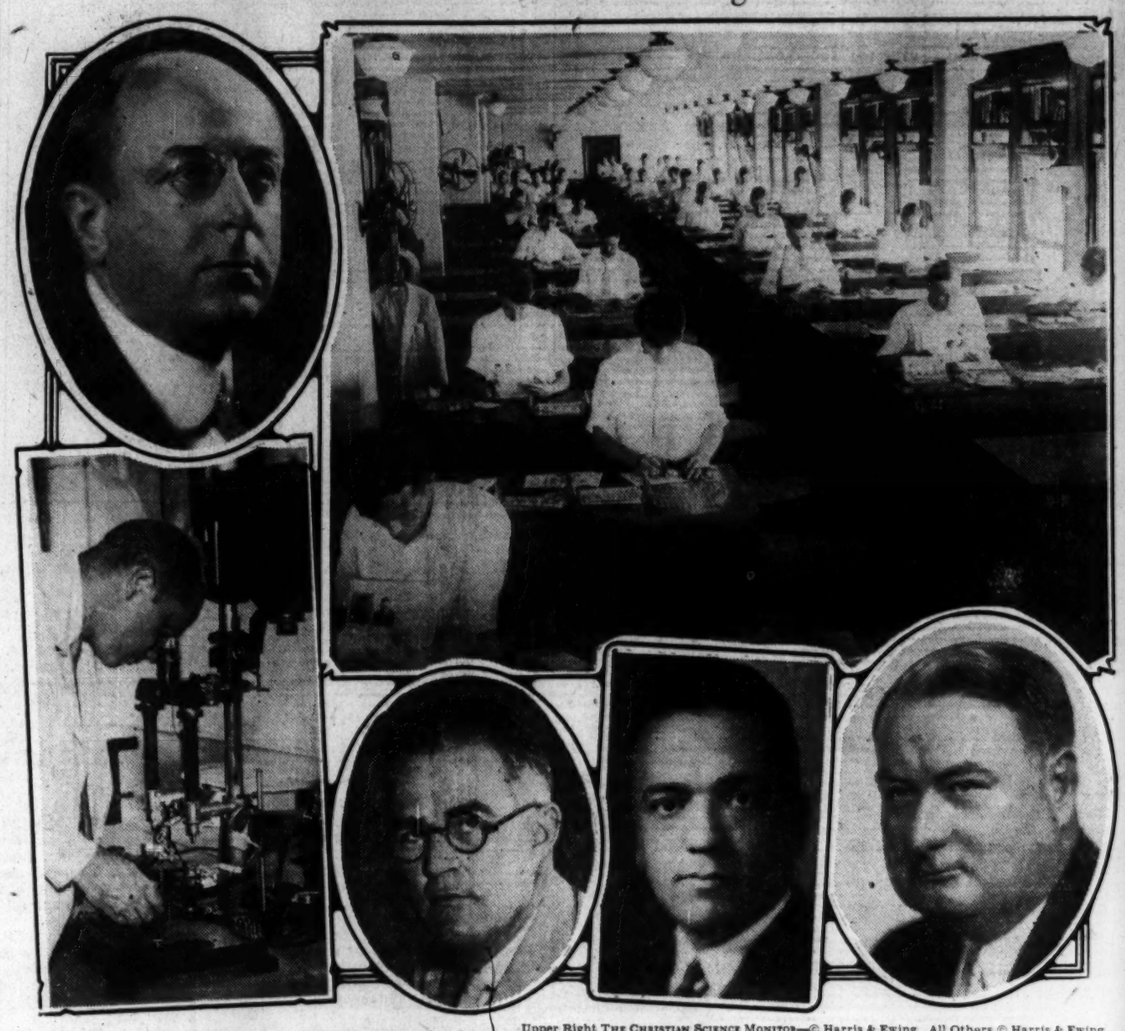
Another Letter Puzzle awaits the puzzle fans, on the inside back page. If you can find 30 or more objects beginning with "b," send in your lists.

And Things to Come

The third article in the Rehabilitation of the Slums series, which began on Monday, will appear tomorrow.

Wednesday brings Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Come Play, and another adventure with Mr. Scroggins.

Forces Behind the Federal Drive Against Crime



Upper Right THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing. All Others © Harris & Ewing.

Upper Left—Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General. Upper Right—Room in Which Federal Government Has 3,870,910 Fingerprints on File. Lower Left—Charles Appel, Special Agent, Examining Bullets in the Criminological Laboratory, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. Left Center—John J. Edwards, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation. Right Center—J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation. Lower Right—Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General.

Justice Bureau Announces Plans For War on Crime

Smashing Blows Forecast by Hoover in Message to American People

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Any new shifts in lawless tendencies will be met by crushing blows from the Department of Justice, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau of investigation, warns.

A definite program of action as a part of the nation-wide war against the underworld is in the making, Mr. Hoover announces, and through it the department proposes to speed up present law machinery and recommend needed legislation to Congress.

Radiocasting a message to the American people last night, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General, called attention to the work done in Mr. Hoover's department, and especially to the finger-print division.

The detective novel theory that the criminal always leaves something behind—some clue—apparently is not confined to fiction. At least during August, figures just revealed by the division show, 346 fugitives from justice were arrested because they "forgot" something—their fingerprints.

The department has on file here the fingerprint records of 3,870,910 persons, one out of every 40 in the country. In its drive against kidnapers, extortionists, and gangsters, the investigation division of the department announces, the prints of 2363 persons have been taken to date, and the collection, which is filed separately from the main file, is growing daily.

Each fingerprint is classified separately and filed in designated sequence so that latent fingerprint impressions found at the scenes of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Europe, Mending Its Slums, Learns That Good Housing Levels Frontier Barriers

Model Projects in Vienna Have Bearing on What London Is Doing, and Paris and Berlin Have at Least One Thing in Common

To hasten the ending of slums and herald a new deal for the tenement dweller, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has made a world-wide survey of new and old housing, frankly depicting certain conditions. This is the second of six articles.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A reputable statesman recently made the assertion that the problem of the slums was a purely national one.

Thank goodness, said this statesman, we can at least keep our housing difficulties to ourselves. We can at least solve this one thing without reference to other countries.

Such a declaration sounded consoling. It was, indeed, applauded heartily by an audience which evidently felt itself in need of consolation. Nevertheless, it was not a declaration of the strictest accuracy. Housing no longer belongs strictly to the realm of the national. Its financial and technical implications have spread, and are rapidly spreading, across frontiers. What the architects, and engineers, and organizers of labor in Germany and The Netherlands do today affects deeply the things which the same set of people in France and Great Britain and other countries will do tomorrow.

More than that. It is beginning to be recognized that, in so far as good housing makes good citizens, and bad housing bad ones, and in so far as good or bad citizenship bases the issues of peace and war between nations—housing conditions present one of those matters which, in a very vital and peculiar sense, must be looked to for progress, or the lack of it, in international relationships. In this connection, therefore, the existence of slums is coming to be regarded throughout Europe as something more than a merely national drawback.

Slums existed in most European countries before the World War, induced there by the advent of the machinery which came of the industrial revolution and the consequent gathering together of workers in districts unprepared to cater for them.

Thirty years ago, schemes were on hand to replace the dwellings which had been hastily run up to meet the demands of these workers, and, had affairs taken the expected course, it is quite possible that the number of buildings in Europe now said to be in need of wholesale replacement and estimated at between 2,000,000

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Vigilantes Riding To Save Cranberry Crop From Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 12—Vigilantes are riding again, bent on saving Cape Cod's cranberry contribution to the nation's Thanksgiving sauce.

A posse of more than 100 citizens has been formed here and sworn in as special police to drive all labor agitators from the cranberry bogs. It is understood that a similar gathering to protect the interests of cranberry farmers has been organized at Wareham and extra reserves have been added to police forces all along the Cape.

This action was taken after several hundred pickers refused to accept wages of 40 cents an hour, demanding 80 cents for picking the early crop. In walking out they threatened a general strike and firing of the bogs throughout the entire cranberry section from Plymouth to Harwich. This area supplies the country with two-thirds of its luscious red Thanksgiving berries. There are at present more than 1300 pickers out on strike with agitators holding pep gatherings at Marion, Wareham, Harwich, East Rochester and South Plymouth.

Cranberry firms must harvest their crops at once or face a season's wasted effort, a loss of $3,000,000 to the section. Selectman Theodore Robinson of Wareham said this morning that police have been assigned to duty at all the large bogs within the town's jurisdiction. Requests from farmers for protection revealed that several threats of "We are coming back tomorrow to burn you out" accompanied walkouts.

"We are not going to allow such actions in this town," Selectman Robinson said this morning. "No one is going to come in here and intimidate workers, though we have no objections to duly authorized labor representatives. We are organized to prevent trouble."

Any Old War Craft That Floated A Battleship to Great Commoner

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Newspaper headlines which spoke of a vast American armada closing in on Cuba left President Roosevelt chuckling. He knew, as an old Navy Department official, the vast distinction between the lone American battleship and single cruiser in Cuban waters and the score or more of destroyers and other relatively miniature warships which were ordered to patrol duty there.

And the President told his friends of that classic day, 20 years ago, when Mr. William Jennings Bryan, then Secretary of State, called Mr. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, into his office to demand eloquently:

"You must send a battleship right away to Port-au-Prince to protect Americans there."

Mr. Roosevelt protested regretfully that the nearest American battleships were in Narragansett Bay, a good four-days' steaming time away. It made no difference to Mr. Bryan, who always brushed professional difficulties aside.

"I tell you, Mr. Roosevelt, you must have a BATTLESHIP at Port-au-Prince THIS VERY AFTERNOON."

"Well," replied the young Assistant Secretary of the Navy, "we've got a gunboat at Guantanamo. I could get that to Port-au-Prince in maybe four hours."

"Why, that's all right," answered Mr. Bryan, greatly relieved. "I want you to understand, Mr. Roosevelt, that when I say 'BATTLESHIP' I don't mean anything technical. I mean something that floats."

Alaska Salmon Prices Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Salmon prices received another boost in the Ketchikan district this month, when buyers offered 10 cents a pound for large red king salmon, 5 cents for small reds, 3 cents for white salmon, and 3½ for cohoes.

Maine Casts Off Years of Tradition By Wet Stampede

Local State Law Totters Under Repeal Weight; Drys to Fight On

As the nation goes so went Maine.

Maine, which blazed the way for temperance with the first state prohibition law in 1851, has lost its distinction. It is today neither first nor last but twenty-sixth among the states to vote for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Maine plumped into the New Deal liquor stampede yesterday by a vote of 113,827 for repeal and 52,077 against, with the entire constitutional convention of 80 delegates pledged to ratify the amendment, repealing federal prohibition. Into the discard went more than 80 years of dry sentiment. Tottering also is the state amendment, which has kept Maine dry.

Gov. Louis J. Brann declared today should the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed, the matter of state prohibition will be handled "expeditiously," which statement [illegible] widely interpreted to presage a special session of the State Legislature to act on resubmission.

All Counties Vote Wet

Voters who rolled up wet majorities showed all the abandon of citizens long schooled in the art of propounding regulatory systems for the liquor traffic despite the fact that they have had no experience with any system other than prohibition for 80 years.

Each of the 16 counties went into the repeal column, even doubtful York, where an independent wet slate threatened to split the repeal vote. In Portland, where 100 years ago 300 saloons and bristling breweries helped keep Maine one of the poorest states in the Union, one ward turned in a wet majority of 1026 to 73.

Maine's dam against liquor sprung a leak with the bill legalizing beer. It is now being battered by exuberant ballots which indirectly outline the fate of the state law.

However, the dry forces, led by the Rev. Frederick W. Smith, superintendent of the Maine Christian Civic League, met today's defeat with the assertion: "We shall continue the fight; we are not beaten."

Convention Meets Dec. 8

The convention, which meets Dec. 8 to take formal action on repeal, is to be a "deliberative" body by decision of the State Supreme Court. Because of this decision the ballots put 4 to 26 candidate delegates before the voters in each county undesignated as to wet or dry convictions. While this complicated the voting, it did not deter pledging since opposing groups advertised their slates well.

One of the surprising features of the voting was the strong wet vote in the rural communities. Out of Aroostook County, the dry area of the dry State, came the first return from little Lakeville Plantation, and it was 15 for repeal and 2 against.

The historical leadership of Maine fades as the law which served as a model for Abraham Lincoln, when he was planning a prohibition law for Illinois, approaches the discard. Only 79 of the precincts out of the 623 remain to be heard from—but Maine is already in step with the wets.

Federal Plan For Inflation Thought Near

Secret Talk of Finance Heads With Roosevelt So Interpreted

Some Action Needed

Expansion of Buying Power Regarded Vital to Success of NRA Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Presidential action to furnish the American nation with more buying, expanding, and employing power seems on the way.

Since last night, when President Roosevelt held a long, secret conference with the five commanding officers of the nation's finances, a tight and unusual lid of silence has been clamped on the White House and the offices of the respective fiscal chiefs. Today the Cabinet council met, and tomorrow morning the President receives the Washington correspondent. It is the general view that a statement revealing the Chief Executive's determination to take action in the credit and purchasing crisis is the probable outcome.

The most the conferees will say is that a presidential statement may be forthcoming, and they deny that "inflation" was discussed. But nobody ever talks about "inflation" in bald fashion: only about credit expansion, a big national bond issue, refunding of outstanding liberty bond issues, and ultimately about restoring the 1924 level by devaluating the dollar.

It is obvious, on the basis of every report that comes to Washington, that the recovery drive must speedily be supplemented by action to release more credit, bolster up buying, particularly of the means of production—capital goods—rather than only consumer's goods, and to distribute to the farmer more of the benefits of the New Deal. Clearly President Roosevelt called in his financial advisers with the sole object of reviewing this composite problem and devising a remedy.

Imposing List of Conferees

With the President were Mr. Eugene Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C.; Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and Mr. Frank Walker, secretary of the Executive Council, which consists of the Cabinet and the various administrators of recovery legislation. A little earlier, the President had conferred with Mr. J. F. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency Mr. Walter J. Cummings, the bank reopener, and Mr. E. G. Bennett, who with the other two comprises the directorate of the new federal deposit insurance corporation. And earlier still he had discussed finances with Mr. Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue.

This imposing series of financial deliberations led all observers to the conclusion that a new step in national policy is forthcoming. All agree that it is needed. There are three weak links in the national recovery chain which are under study.

First, the farmers. With the exception of wheat and cotton, prices of most farm commodities are little higher—if not somewhat lower—than they were a year ago. The wheat price is good only because the crop was nearly a failure, which makes total return to the farmer questionable. Converging on Washington, farm leaders are protesting that prices of manufactured goods have risen far above farm prices.

Farmers for Inflation

Therefore farm leaders are now clamoring for inflation. Being almost unanimously in debt they are convinced that devaluation of the currency—enabling them to meet their mortgage payments with less money—is the most attractive remedy.

This demand brings the President to the second weak link in the recovery chain, the banks. He has urged leaders like Mr. Jesse Jones to sail into the bankers, demanding adoption of a more liberal credit policy—indeed, Mr. Jones's plea to this effect was the only statement made at the conclusion of the White House meeting.

But the bankers have a new reply ready. They say: "In preparation for the deposit insurance plan, you are asking us to keep our funds as liquid as possible. Indeed, unless they are liquid we cannot qualify under the deposit insurance plan. How can we retain this liquidity and at the same time extend credit freely to all comers?"

Mr. Black of the Federal Reserve Board supported this view as he left the White House yesterday.

But Mr. Jones retorted that banks were asking too much security.

Finally, and linked with the two other problems, is the question of national buying to support the recovery drive. Expansion in capital goods—construction work, machinery, etc.—has been notably less than the obvious boom in buying of consumers' goods. The carloadings, reemployment in factories, sensational jump in newspaper advertising, etc., all reflect purchase of consumers' goods. Indirectly this may result in expansion of capital goods, but it has not been notably manifest yet.

The answer to all three questions advanced widely is some form of financial expansion of inflationary type. Flotation of a great bond issue is one phase, actual devaluation of the currency is the extreme step.

U. S. Plans Noninterference With Cuba's Newest Régime

President Grau San Martin Ignores Demands of Army Officers and Holds Cabinet Meeting Immediately After Installing Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — Gradual strengthening in power of President Grau San Martin and the new Cuban régime, rather than a third revolution and return of Dr. de Cespedes or some conservative leader, is the course now advocated by the American Government.

The Administration has quickly examined the Grau San Martin faction and decided that for the moment at least it has best chances of survival. This policy involves a change from the tacit support given by Washington to more cautious forces for which Dr. de Cespedes was spokesman. In effect it amounts to withdrawal of any implied and unexpressed support which the Administration might have given the 300 officers shut up irreconciliably in the Hotel Nacional.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, shortly before midnight last night reinforced this new view in a statement designed to welcome Dr. Grau San Martin's expression of desire for friendship with the United States. Mr. Hull said:

"The chief concern of the Government of the United States is and has been that Cuba solve her own political problems in accordance with the desires of the Cuban people themselves. It would seem unnecessary to repeat that the Government of the United States has no interest or prejudice against any political group or independent organization which today is active in Cuba.

"In view of the deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the Cuban people and the security of the republic of Cuba, our Government is prepared to welcome any government representing the will of the people of the republic and capable of maintaining law and order throughout the island.

"Such a government would be competent to carry out the functions and the obligations incumbent upon any stable government. This has been the exact attitude of the United States Government from the beginning."

Official dislike of intervention is stronger today than it has been at any time since trouble broke out a week ago. The unfortunate after-effects of such a policy in Cuba itself, as well as the wave of resentment which would flood all Latin America are vividly impressed upon President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

New Cuban Régime Undertakes to Bring About Law and Order

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HAVANA, Sept. 12—The new Cuban Government, beset by a number of problems as it attempted to orient itself, yesterday frankly expressed a desire for friendship with the United States, but warned that the régime also is anti-imperial.

Meanwhile labor trouble plagued two important Cuban cities as the new President, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, considered the demand of 300 former army officers that he step aside for Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the former provisional President.

The defiant army officers scoffed at an ultimatum from President Grau San Martin that they yield in 24 or 36 hours and made ready for a showdown on their stand that former President de Cespedes' administration be reinstated.

President Grau San Martin last night announced that all but two posts in his cabinet had been filled with the following appointments:

Treasurer, Señor Manuel Despaigne.

Justice, Señor Joaquin Del Rio Balmaseda.

Education, Señor Manuel Costales Latatu.

War and Navy, Señor Col. Julio Aguado.

Communications: Señor Manuel Moreno.

Secretary of State: Señor Manuel Marquez Sterling.

Previously Dr. Carlos Juan Finlay had accepted the Sanitation Department portfolio, and Señor Antonio Guiteras took the Secretaryship of Interior.

Shortly before noon the members of his cabinet took the oath of office. A meeting of the ministers was called directly after the ceremony, the purpose being to outline the next steps the government will take in its efforts to strengthen its hold. Aside from the situation at the National Hotel, the city was tranquil.

Still off Havana's coast line today was the great gray hull bulk of the U. S. S. Mississippi while numerous other United States warships encircle the island.

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DAY COURSES

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE

EVENING COURSES

Industrial Electricity
Electricity for Power Plant Operators
Electric Wiring (Ship and Code)
Electrical Drafting
Surveying
Telephone Fundamentals
Structures and Buildings
Construction
Industrial Chemistry
Mechanism and Machine Design
Sheet Metal Drafting
Ship Design and Calculations
Steam Engines and Boilers
Heating and Ventilating
Architectural Working Drawings
Architectural Office Practice
Building Estimating
Plumbing Science and Design
Preparatory Courses
Special Mathematics and Science
Metallography
Radio
Diesel Engine Operation
Automobile Engines
Self-Starting and Lighting

Building open evenings for information and registration

Catalog on request. Classes open Monday, Oct. 2.

FRANKLIN UNION
A Technical Institute
Berkeley and Appleton Sts.
BOSTON

Enjoy the delicious fragrance of this coffee-bean beverage morning, noon, night...*97% of the caffeine is extracted.*

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. ($1) M9.12

M.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Events

Events Tonight

Brockton Fair, balloon ascension and fireworks, Brockton evening; through Sept. 16.

Talk on NRA by Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel at Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 1:57, 4:44, 7:31, 10:18 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Brockton Fair, Grange day, horse show and races, all day and evening; Brockton, through Sept. 16.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, Mr. Charles C. Dasey, vice-chairman boys' work committee, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Flower show, North Andover Garden Club, Old Berry House Barn, North Andover Center, 2 to 6.

Inspection tour of filleting and freezing branches of fishing industry by editors, educators, and business men, auspices Federated Fishing Boats of America, Boston Fish Pier, all day.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:31, 10:18 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 2:20, 8:30 p. m.

Newfoundland Strike Averted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 12—A threatened strike of woodsmen of the International Power & Paper Company ha. been deferred 10 days. The men claim wages of $1.10 a cord should be increased to $2. The demands are receiving the attention of the company and the Government.

The Tide of Recovery

NRA News of the Day

Action to curb profiteering and force compliance with the recovery program is planned by General Johnson, NRA chief. Violation of the Blue Eagle code is a penal offense, Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne member of the state recovery board, told a meeting of New England chairmen.

Meanwhile General Johnson keeps digging at the soft coal problem, hopeful of an agreement by midweek.

And Henry Ford, back in Dearborn, watches for the first test in the threat to "crack down on him if he doesn't sign the NRA automobile code."

Proof in the Eating

New York takes a breath from pushing its NRA drive and notes that already more than 100,000 have been put into jobs, that chain stores have had business increases of from 11 to 32 per cent, and that many large firms have experienced pick-ups of from 15 to 25 per cent. Factory employment jumped 6.2 per cent from July to August, and pay rolls 6.7 per cent. Mr. Grover A. Whalen, city chairman of the emergency employment campaign, smilingly points to indications that "September, despite increasing prices, will exceed even the August level."

Tide Not Yet In

While getting men "back on the job" is the only satisfactory answer to the relief question, a speaker at a meeting of social workers in Washington reminds us, and although relief demands are receding as the recovery tide flows in and family providers return to work, there remains much to be done to avoid suffering among the millions still unable to care for themselves. Those relief workers meeting in Washington, for example, have mobilized for a crusade to give out information on social needs throughout the country.

Love Instead of Charity

And Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in addressing that Washington gathering, offered a suggestion which, if universally followed, would come nearer solving not only this problem, but all problems, than anything yet widely attempted. "I should like to see," she pleaded, "the word 'love' substituted for 'charity' in the familiar Biblical verse." After all, the word "charity" is derived from the Latin word "caritas," which means—"love."

Exports Show Spurt

LONDON—A striking increase in the export figures for both Kenya and Uganda in South Africa is shown for May, and for the first five months of 1933. Kenya exports were valued at £175,214 for May, as against £67,216 for that month last year, while Uganda's exports were valued at £608,016 this year, as against £363,633 for last year. Exports from Tanganyika also showed an increase of more than £90,000 in value.

Promised by Fall

Anxious to safeguard the expenditure of every cent involved, administrators of the federal emergency public works fund are wary in their consideration of projects, but in the last few days they have started wheels ahumming in many sections by giving approval to requests involving more than $3,000,000. Bridges, sewers, street improvements, waterworks, a tourist hotel, and public land surveys in various parts of the country will soon bear witness to the application of the New Deal.

And Back On Ours Too

NANKING—Improved demand at home and abroad, and higher prices, have put China's silk industry back on its feet. In June, silk producers and manufacturers were so hard hit that the Government undertook to float a large loan to prevent collapse of the industry. Before the loan had been issued conditions improved so markedly that the Government canceled the arrangements. The Ministry of Industry states that several hundred silk filatures which had closed are now operating and that about 25,000 workers have jobs again.

No Longer Secrets

Those who have things to sell are telling the world about it again. An increase of 16 per cent in newspaper advertising lineage for August, 1933, as compared with August, 1932, is regarded as another indication of renewed confidence.

Riding the Waves

New England bobs up again on the tide with a general increase of 5.7 per cent in business activity in July. Department store sales put the whitecap on this wave, sales in these stores during August being 16.1 per cent ahead of those for August, 1932. More than 100,000 persons have again felt the thrill of pay envelopes thrust into their hands, as a result of the NRA campaign in New England, it is estimated.

Philadelphians End Vacations

Sales of dinner pails jump in Philadelphia as reemployment figures for the area continue to gain. The fourth-month period ending July 15 of this year reveals an increase of 53,500 persons in jobs, representing a gain of 6 per cent over the figures for last year. It is the first time since 1929 that a gain has been recorded for June.

Miss Shuler Speaks Before Business Women

Miss Marjorie Shuler, author, and staff correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, addressed members of the Business and Professional Women's Club last night at Pilgrim Hall.

Miss Shuler chose for her subject "Work, the glory and satisfaction of it."

'All Set' for the Antarctic

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Fliers and Plane Ready for Expedition

Left to Right—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and His Chief Pilot, Harold June.

This view, taken at Chicago, was the first opportunity the Admiral had to inspect the plane for his second exploration at the South Pole. The craft was landed at Glenn Curtiss Airport at New York on Monday. It has a fuel capacity of 1100 gallons and a cruising range of 1800 miles.

Village Telephone Operator Sells Butter and Licenses Between Calls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELVIN VILLAGE, N. H.—"Number please . . . connect you with London? . . . hold the line please . . . there is no mail for you today, Mr. Simpson . . . a pound of butter? . . . just a minute please . . . a marriage certificate? . . ."

No, the wires are not crossed!

These are just a few of the questions that Miss Marian L. Horner of this village has to answer to fulfill the requirements of her daily routine.

And, even if the wires were crossed Miss Horner would be quite capable of straightening them out for she is chief operator of the telephone exchange and recently one of her assistants "untangled" 3000 miles of wire and cable to put through a call to London for a subscriber. Besides her work at the switchboard, she is assistant postmaster, manager of the general store, town clerk, and soloist at the local church.

Although these duties are not full-time positions they keep Miss Horner right on her toes, especially in the summer season when the influx of vacation visitors make Melvin Village a very busy place.

The residents of this hamlet are proud of their "Marian" as they call her, and wonder if any other New England town can boast of a woman to equal her in ability.

Mr. Business Man Slices His English Into the Rough and Finds Hard Going

Mr. Business Man who has been concentrating on his golf for the last 10 years has let his business English fall into the rough, and it is going to take more than his knowledge of a niblick shot to dig himself out on the course of good style in letter writing.

That is, if he takes seriously what Mrs. Katharine M. Gibbs, president of the Katharine Gibbs School, says when she names seven trite and outmoded expressions used by the average business man in his correspondence.

The business English "sand-traps" are as follows:

"As per your instructions."
"Permit us to advise you."
"Please find enclosed."
"Thanking you in advance."
"We beg to acknowledge."
"We wish to state."
"Your favor of the 12th instant" (or "ultimo").

"Correspondence is becoming recognized," said Mrs. Gibbs, "as one of the most important channels through which a firm can make good will for itself; and the movement of business education away from banality and in the direction of style is making itself felt.

"Even today business English is an amazing improvement over what it was 15 or 20 years ago," Mrs. Gibbs continued. "I can well remember the preposterous jargon in use then; indeed it survives today, but only in individual instances."

In conclusion Mrs. Gibbs says, "the chief thing to remember is to be yourself."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool; general shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool Wednesday; probably frost, mostly light in exposed places tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday; possibly light frost in exposed places in western portions tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Wednesday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northwest winds over north portion and moderate northeast or north winds over south portion; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	74	Miami, Fla.	80	88
Bismarck	62	82	Minneapolis	56	70
Boston	54	67	Montreal	48	56
Buffalo	52	62	Nantucket	58	64
Calgary	38	64	New Orleans	78	88
Charleston	82	94	New York	60	70
Chicago	64	66	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Cincinnati	64	96	North Platte	62	68
Denver	56	68	Philadelphia	60	74
Dodge City	66	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	94
Eastport, Me.	50	56	Pittsburgh	56	66
Hatteras	82	92	Portland, Me.	50	60
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	Raleigh	76	90
7 p.m. Sept. 11	..	78	St. Louis	68	94
Helena, Mont.	46	72	Salt Lake City	52	80
Huron, S. D.	60	72	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	78	94	SantaFe, N.M.	52	72
Kansas City	68	74	Seattle	50	68
Key West	82	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	62	78
Memphis	74	86	Williston, N.D.	48	80

A—9 a. m. Sept. 12.
B—Maximum Sept. 11.
The temperature at 2:30 was 67.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:12 p. m., Wednesday 6:53 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 7.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:30 p. m.

JOIN OUR 1934 TAX CLUB

Checks Sent Out Sept. 15, 1934

HOME SAVINGS BANK

75 Tremont Street, Boston

NRA Chiefs Put War-Time Stigma On Profiteering

New Englanders Warned Against Violations of Blue-Eagle Code

"Profiteering" was yesterday reclothed in all its old war-time stigma.

Reviving the word to reproach a rising tide of selfish employer violations of the blue-eagle code, Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, member of the State Recovery Board, warned New Englanders that such infractions constitute a penal offense, which may be prosecuted under the law.

Simultaneously there came from Washington the ominous statement that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson will announce specific plans to penalize disobedient employers, within the next two days.

Both announcements bared the teeth which were enacted into the National Industrial Recovery Act to deal with emergency developments which threaten the success of the recovery program.

General Sherburne held up for public view the powers of the United States District Attorney to compel obedience to the code within the borders of Massachusetts.

General Johnson declined to reveal what arm of the law he will call into action, but it is thought that he may similarly use the authority of the various district attorneys.

At the same time, certain New England textile manufacturers were sharply called to account by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. George N. Peek, its director, revealed that his consumer committee has caught textile operators in the act of raising their prices by more than is justified by the cotton processing tax, and then informing the public that the higher prices are a direct result of the tax. These, said Mr. Peek, will be subjected to the closest scrutiny, and prosecuted where necessary to protect the interests of the consumer.

Meanwhile a lively excitement has whipped up in Boston automobile circles, due to the fact that the Ford car is now officially outside the Blue Eagle.

Yesterday, dealers reported, the city of Detroit awarded a contract for automobiles to the local Ford dealer as the lowest bidder, despite the fact that the city had declared its intention of buying only from blue-eagle sources. Plymouth and Chevrolet dealers are contesting the contract.

Henry Ford's point of view was clearly set forth by one of his dealers, this morning.

The Ford factory, it was said, is such a highly integrated unit that the entire company with all its vast ramifications could be brought to a halt merely because of the whim of this or that labor union. Therefore, Mr. Ford does not feel that he can place himself at the mercy of men who might have no scruples in striking for this or that purpose, and who would assume no responsibility for the vast consequences of their action.

Bigger and Better Bananas for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hopewell, Jamaica, B. W. I.

BIGGER and better bananas for Britain are the result of a change in the policy by the Jamaica Banana Producers Association, which is using fast boats to do the trip to England in 12 days, as against the previous fortnight. This change enables the growers to put almost full round bananas into the English market instead of the three-quarter grade that has hitherto been shipped.

The grower therefore gets the benefit of the heavier fruit—bananas being sold by weight in the British market, while the consumer gets a larger banana for his money—the fruit being retailed by the dozen fingers.

Child Labor Permits Revoked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 12—In line with the thought of the National Recovery Administration, Mr. W Lynn Houseman, superintendent of schools, has revoked all employment certificates held by children less than 16 years old and called upon them to return to school. Mr. Houseman said that no more employment certificates would be issued for children less than 16. Those between 16 and 17 years old will be required to register for continuation classes, he added.

First Year Marked By One-Cent Lunch Run by Volunteers

Boston's "one-cent lunch" for unemployed men and women, which was opened by the Volunteers of America on Sept. 10, 1932, marked its first anniversary by a complimentary lunch at noon today.

More than 300 business and professional men and socially prominent women interested in the welfare of the unemployed and the work of the Boston Community Center are expected to attend. Among the guests invited are Mayor James M. Curley, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and Mr. John Hays Hammond. Lunch will be served in the "Old Lady's Club" and the guests will receive the same kind of food as that served in the cafeterias down stairs.

Since the opening more than 613,000 meals have been served in the cafeterias and Forum. The Volunteers state that there has been only a slight falling off in the number cared for, although the condition of those eating at the Hospice has changed from time to time.

Domino
Cane Sugars
For better preserving
"Sweeten it with Domino"

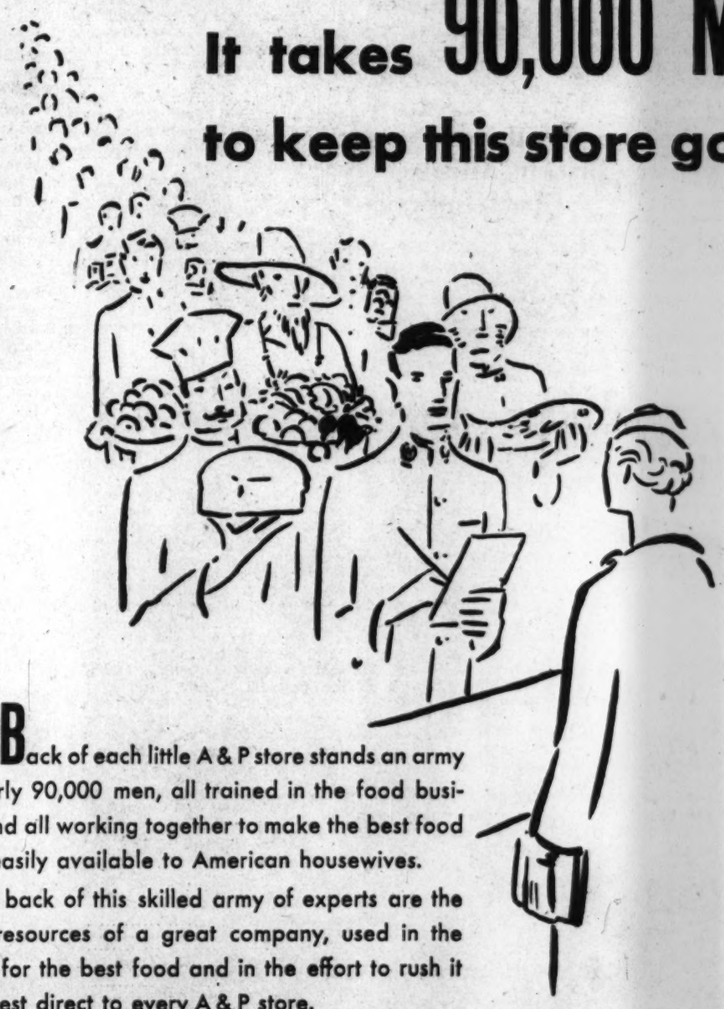
For Sunday SUPPER

Spread hot toast with Underwood's. Drop a poached egg on top. There's your ham and eggs—with a delicious new flavor.

Three sizes selling at popular prices.

..Great!.. for Ham and Eggs

It takes 90,000 MEN to keep this store going



Back of each little A & P store stands an army of nearly 90,000 men, all trained in the food business and all working together to make the best food more easily available to American housewives.

And back of this skilled army of experts are the large resources of a great company, used in the search for the best food and in the effort to rush it at its best direct to every A & P store.

So when you buy food at any A & P store, you're getting the best that expert buyers backed by large resources can find anywhere. Your local A & P store is a part of a great system only because in this way it can give you better and more efficient service.

When you buy at A & P, remember that nearly 90,000 men are serving you.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES"

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

NRA

Roosevelt Bars Activity Against Securities Law

Through His Secretary He Serves Notice That No Tampering Is Allowed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Through his confidential secretary, Col. Louis McH. Howe, President Roosevelt has served notice on the lobbying interests who were covertly seeking to break down the Securities Act and secure its amendment at the next session of Congress that he will stand for no such activities.

For some weeks friends of the Securities Act—the new deal warning to investment bankers and stock promoters that their wares must be legitimate, honest, and what they are represented to be—have been alarmed by under-cover doings and boasts of certain investment banking houses.

These rash spokesmen said openly in Washington that they were going to extract the teeth of the Securities Act next January. Their campaign has made quite a noise and was drafted on somewhat plausible lines. They said:

"Well, you are asking us under the NRA to expand American business, to pay higher wages, to hire more men. How in the world are we going to do this unless we can expand our capital structure? And how can we expand unless you let us sell stock to the public in unrestrained fashion?"

They specifically alleged that the restrictions of the Securities Act were a definite obstacle to the NRA drive. Their arguments, immediately reduced to simplest terms by Washington supporters of the act, were, "Let us sell the American public as we did in the good old days!" And the act's backers determined to resist.

The battle was waged over White House ground, with both sides struggling for presidential support. Now the answer seems to have come from Colonel Howe. In his weekly radio speech last night, the man who is closest to the President went out of his way to mention the attack on the Securities Act, to defend it, and express strong anti-repeal and anti-amendment views.

"It is hard to believe," he said, "that any sound company wishing to sell stock is being deterred from putting its securities on public sale because of the very simple statement it is required to make to the Government before it can obtain permission to advertise. These questions have been reduced to a minimum, and only take in points which every investor should insist on knowing anyhow before he buys stock of any kind.

"If any company is unwilling to file this statement, it seems to me that the public is not going to suffer from its inability to buy stocks of a concern which is not willing to disclose just what stands in back of the securities offered. In fact I should consider the public to be rather a gainer.

"The whole purpose of the law is to prevent those kinds of securities being put on the market. They have cost the public millions of dollars in the past."

Paterson Police Turn Fire Hose on Strikers

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12 (AP)—Police turned fire hose on pickets surrounding the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi yesterday as strikers estimated to number several thousand milled about the plant.

As the pickets reformed their lines, broken by the streams of water, Police Chief Sergeant John Uzinski was alleged to have flourished a gun, and was mobbed by the crowd.

The police force was composed of 350 police and special deputies and 75 company guards. One picket, Angelo Sirocuno, was arrested, and held for immigration officers on charges of illegally entering the country.

Physicist Rejects Atom as Source Of Cheap Energy

But Rutherford Foresees Unlimited Ability to Transform Elements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

LEICESTER, Eng., Sept. 12—Virtually unlimited ability to transform the atom—to shatter the hitherto impregnable walls of the "inner citadel" of matter—will be achieved by natural scientists within the next quarter century.

This forecast was made by Lord Rutherford, one of the leading pioneers in atomic research, speaking here in the mathematical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Anyone looking for a source of energy production by the transformation of atoms was "talking moonshine," he said. The high power of millions of volts would probably be unnecessary as a means of accelerating the particles used for bombardment of atoms. Transformations might be effected with 30,000 to 70,000 volts which ought to be sufficient to break down any atom on this earth and he believes natural scientists should be able ultimately to transform all the elements.

But while experimenters might obtain much more energy than the proton supplies, they could not on an average expect to obtain energy in this way, which is a poor and inefficient method of producing it, Lord Rutherford contended.

The subject of atomic transformation is admittedly the great subject of physics today, the physicist said, and there is an ever increasing attack on this formidable problem, because by solving it, it is hoped to get some idea of the way the nuclei of atoms are made and how they are disintegrated.

Bombardment of Atom On Big Scale Planned In Berkeley Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Preparations are now under way at the University of California for an extensive bombardment of the atom. The work is under the direction of Dr. E. O. Lawrence, head of the radiation laboratory on the campus.

Dr. Lawrence in recent months attracted world-wide attention by his feat in disintegrating the lithium atom and in perfecting an apparatus which is believed capable of generating sufficient energy to blast apart any atom in the table of chemical elements.

Since his work with the lithium atom, Dr. Lawrence has been successful in disintegrating an atom of beryllium, nitrogen, florine, sodium, magnesium, aluminum and silicon. The highest voltage used in these experiments was 2,000,000-volt electrons.

Dr. Lawrence is now prepared to continue his disintegration experiments with chlorine, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, sulphur, iron and nickel. He anticipates that a voltage in excess of 2,000,000 may be necessary to disintegrate the atom in these elements, and he is prepared to employ as much as 10,000,000-volt electrons if it should be required. However, it is not expected that such tremendous voltage will be necessary.

The apparatus which produces this extraordinary voltage is an 86-ton electro-magnet, which Dr Lawrence has named a "Cyclotron."

Besides his own staff, Dr. Lawrence will be assisted in his experiments by physicists who have come from leading universities in this country and abroad to study under him. They are: Dr. Malcolm C. Henderson, Yale; Dr. J. J. Livingood, Princeton; Dr. R. L. Thornton, McGill University, Montreal; Mr. B. B. Kinsey, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University, England, and Dr. F. N. D. Kurie, Yale.

Loves Lancashire—Beloved by Britain

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Sport and General

Gracie Fields Signing Records

The Making of the 4,000,000th Record of Her Songs Was Honored at a Luncheon in Which the Waitresses Wore Lancashire Shawls and Clogs

Gracie Fields, Once Just a Mill Girl, Brings Pleasure to British Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHDALE, Eng.—Miss Gracie Fields both makes records and breaks them. Recently she completed her 4,000,000th record for a British gramophone company. About the same time she received £25,000 for appearing in her latest talkie, "Looking on the Bright Side." This is said to be the highest sum ever paid to a cinema artist for six weeks' work either in Britain or in America.

Miss Fields worked as a mill girl in Rochdale for many years; now she entertains millions all over the British Isles, and in other parts of the world. Her first appearance on the stage was in Rochdale at the age of 16, when she played at the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society's hall.

She has never forgotten her early life and experiences, for they form the warp and woof of her stage songs and sketches. Her most popular pieces are songs based on familiar aspects of Lancashire life, such as "Stop and Shop at T'Co-op Shop."

Miss Fields remembers Lancashire when she is in the theater; and she does not forget it when she is outside it. At the luncheon given in honor of the completion of her four millionth gramophone record the waitresses were all dressed in Lancashire shawls and clogs, for it was well known that this would be a reminder of her past life which Miss Fields would greatly appreciate. An even more tangible expression of the affection which Miss Fields bears to her native county is provided by the orphanage which she has established there, and which she maintains at her own expense.

Although Miss Fields, both in her art and in her heart, is so bound up with Lancashire, her popularity is by no means confined to that part of England. One of her revues, "Mr. Tower of London," ran for no less than seven years in all areas of Great Britain, being played for more than 4000 times. Her reputation in London is so great that on two occasions, in 1928 and 1931, she was chosen to appear in the Royal Command Variety performances before the King and Queen. This is the highest honor that can befall an English revue or vaudeville artist.

Miss Fields went to the United States in 1930, making her first appearance in New York in October of that year. It was wondered whether her typical Lancashire humor would be understood on the opposite side of the Atlantic, and Miss Fields herself declares that her natural nervousness had been increased by stories which led her to believe that American audiences were full of "tough guys" chewing gum.

She was, however, an enormous success, and she discovered that American audiences were really not very much different from audiences in other parts of the world.

Red Cross Needs $75,000 For Florida Relief Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced Saturday that at least $75,000 will be needed to assist families plunged into destitution by the recent hurricance in Florida.

Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, said chapters in Florida have been asked to obtain contributions. He also suggested that anyone outside the State wishing to contribute do so through their local Red Cross chapters. Mr. Henry M. Baker, director of Red Cross relief in Florida, wired the office here that at least 4325 families will require some sort of aid.

Storm Leaves But Three Wild Virginia Ponies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHINCOTEAGUE, Va., Sept. 12—Although their Spanish forebears of more than two centuries ago succeeded in reaching shore when the ship which was bringing them from Spain to America met disaster and foundered off the Virginia coast, the 500 or 600 wild ponies that have descended from the Barb stock and endured winds and storms for generations failed to stand against the tropical storm which recently swept this region, and were practically wiped out, leaving only three of their number.

This was disclosed in the report of a survey just completed by Mr. Swepson Earle, State Conservation Commissioner of Maryland, and undertaken at the request of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie. Mr. Earle's inspection included the storm-swept sections of the Virginia and Maryland peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Sinepuxtent Bay.

British Ministry Pleads for Unity In Farm Activity

Declares England and Scotland Must Aid Home Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—A call for England and Scotland to "move together as one" in agricultural reorganization was made here recently by Mr. Walter Elliot, British Minister for Agriculture.

Scotland has in many ways its own commercial organization and policy, just as it has its own courts and bank-notes. Mr. Elliot emphasized the need for the whole of the home market to be considered. He instanced the case of the wool industry in which, unless both English and Scottish mills were kept busy by a common policy, it would be impossible to employ the border shepherds.

Mr. Elliot gave information upon schemes of the Government to deal in a national manner with the potato problem, in the same way that the Government already has dealt with the organization of both the milk and the big industries.

He declared that he had met representatives of farmers from Scotland, Ireland and England who had put to him very forcibly their apprehension lest the market be flooded by imports at impossibly low prices. They had, he declared, emphasized that they would be able to organize themselves only if something was done to help them. Accordingly he had seen the three chief countries on the following day and action to deal with the flood of imports was already actively in progress.

Mr. Elliot indicated that the Government intended to pursue boldly the fundamental laid down at Ottawa that the home-producer has first call on his own market, the dominion-producer second and the foreign-producer third."

Record Mail for Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt receives an average of 8000 letters a day—a record for a Chief Executive of the United States. President Hoover's average mail was reported to be 600 letters daily.

Viscount Grey Bird Memorial Planned by American Museum

Curator Announces About 60 North European Species, From Gold-Crest to Tawny Owl, Will Be Seen in New York Setting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A habitat group of north European birds will be established as a memorial to Viscount Grey of Fallodon, the British statesman and nature lover, at the American Museum of Natural History and opened to the public early next month, it was announced by Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator-in-chief of birds at the museum, today. It will contain about 60 species, ranging from the tiny gold-crest to the tawny owl, he said.

The group will be placed in a setting of rare beauty and historic interest—a reproduction by Mr. Francis Jacques, widely known natural-history painter, of the milieu in which Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Viscount Grey [then Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs] strolled on their famous bird walk in 1910. It will depict a section of moor-fringed New Forest cloven by a brook that runs between steep banks — one of the most beautiful spots in England. In the foreground is a knoll on which towers the gnarled and moss-coated trunk of an ancient beech. Great roots dig into the heather-covered soil, and among them is a family of partridge. The moor stretches away to the left toward an horizon framed by thick forests.

Bluebells, primrose and other wild flowers bloom amid the gold of gorse and the purple brown of heather. Overhead, bright green beech leaves shine against a sunlit sky, and on the beech branches which sweep across the scene perch most of the birds of the group.

Dr. Chapman in his announcement explained why this particular spot was chosen.

"After protracted consultation, we decided that the place in England of greatest interest to bird lovers would be the route covered by Viscount Grey and Colonel Roosevelt almost a generation ago," he said. "This included the Valley of Itchin and the New Forest, and it was in the latter that the locale was found which filled every requirement—a scene of great beauty in a primeval forest set aside by William the Conqueror as his hunting ground and which has ever since been preserved by the Crown.

"Before leaving the White House in March, 1909, President Roosevelt asked Lord Bryce, then British Ambassador, to arrange to have some English ornithologist take him afield when he, in June, 1910, would visit England on his way home from Africa. This desire was communicated to Sir Edward. He replied that he would himself serve as Colonel Roosevelt's guide.

"In June 1910, therefore, these two famous naturalists went to Tichborne, walked to the Itchin, which they followed to the environs of Winchester. Then they motored to the New Forest, which they crossed on foot to Forest Park Inn.

"It is a spot on this latter part of their walk that is perpetuated in the museum's group.

"Viscount Grey's interest in the American museum and its plans is best shown by the fact that when Mr. Jacques went to England in 1932, he personally guided us over the path he had taken Mr. Roosevelt. When we finally, with Viscount Grey's coöperation, selected the setting for the habitat group, Mr. Jacques not alone made a faithful reproduction of it, but samples were taken of leaves, branches, plants and flowers so that the reconstructed material would not only be lifelike, but also accurate."

Dr. Chapman, under whose supervision the group was planned, and is being set up, recalled that when Sir Edward Grey was British Ambassador to the United States, he was a frequent visitor at the American Museum of Natural History. He was one of the foremost English ornithologists, and his walk with Colonel Roosevelt which the exhibit commemorates, affords one of the most beautiful anecdotes in his memoirs, "Twenty-five Years"—an anecdote that reveals better than anything else the great and common love which these two men who made so much world history had for the winged creatures of wood and vale, the birds, whose song-language they understood.

Attractive New Sterling Silver Pieces

Two very popular and acceptable wedding gifts of Sterling Silver are the Sandwich Plate and Sugar and Creamer Set. They are both useful and attractive. The plate is modern in design, while the sugar and creamer are distinctly of Colonial pattern.

SANDWICH PLATE, $10 SUGAR AND CREAMER, the pair, $15

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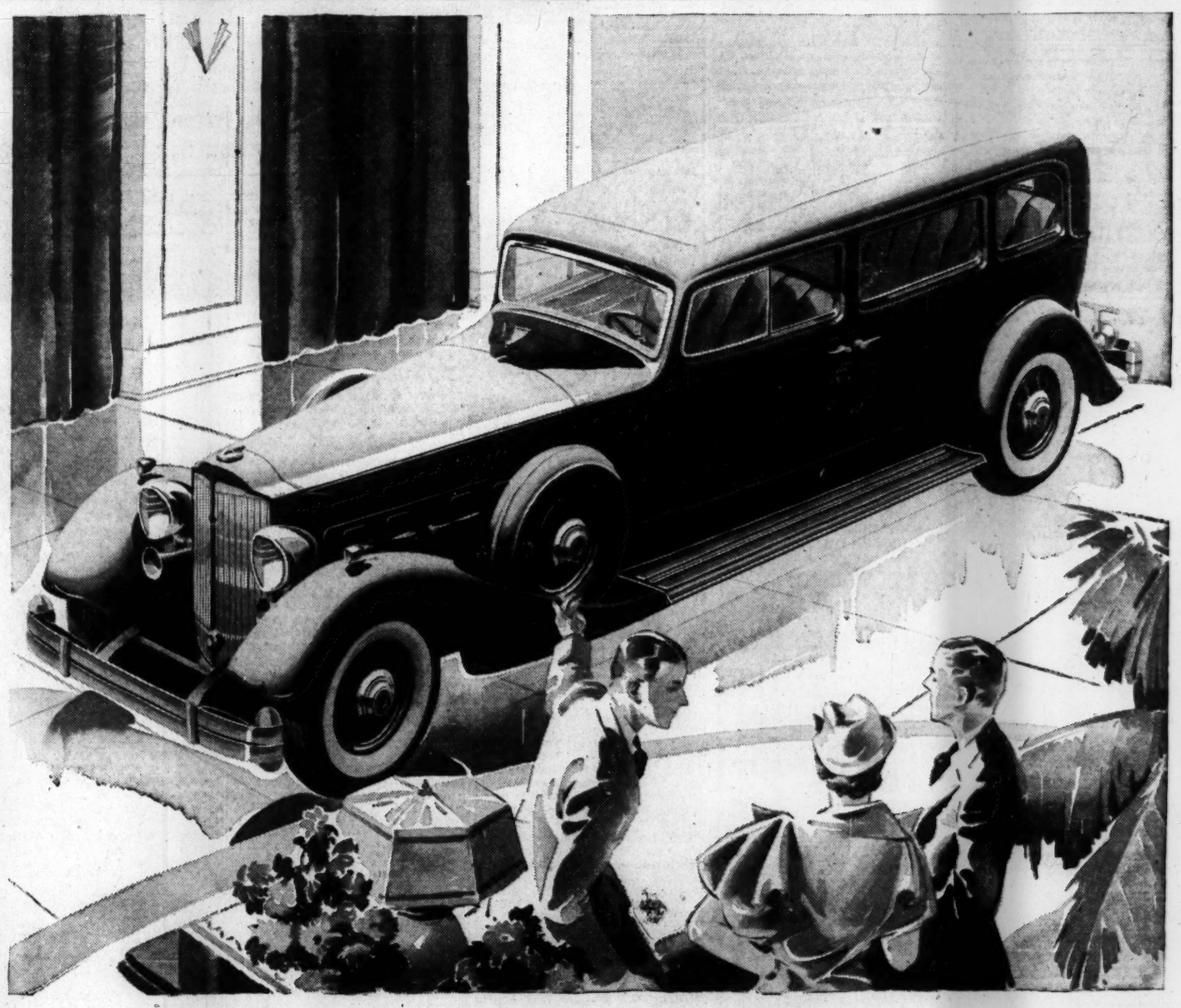

Packard urges you to borrow this yardstick

IF YOU plan to buy a fine car this year, Packard has a yardstick it wants to lend you.

That yardstick is the new 1934 Packard—a car deliberately designed to be the standard of value with which to judge all fine cars, American or European.

And this year, more than ever, the fine-car buyer needs such a yardstick.

For, within the past three years, there has been a revolution in automotive values. Engineers, taking the depression as a challenge, have accomplished miracles of improvement. The progress of a decade has been compressed into three "hard times" years.

Old prejudices should no longer influence you in your choice of a fine car. Habit and hearsay are not safe guides, if you want to get the most for your money. Packard believes that this year, of all years, you should *know!*

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Why not telephone your Packard dealer today and ask him to bring a new Packard to your home? Take your choice of the new Eight, the new Super-Eight, or the new Twelve.

Drive it. Dare other fine cars to match it. Do this, and we'll leave it to you which car you'll want to own. We believe it will be a Packard.

PACKARD 1934

THE YARDSTICK WITH WHICH TO MEASURE ALL FINE CAR VALUES

THE PACKARD EIGHT . . THE PACKARD SUPER-EIGHT
THE PACKARD TWELVE

Europe Finds Good Housing Levels Frontier Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

and 3,000,000 never would have mounted up.

But the war did the damage. For the four years of war, hardly a single country in Europe undertook any serious building. Many had resort to rent moratoriums of some kind. Social measures kept rents at a level which rendered the repair of property almost out of the question. Private enterprise sank almost to vanishing point.

At the end of the time nearly every country found itself in serious difficulties. Great Britain was discovered to be short of some 500,000 dwellings; France was short of some 50,000 in Paris alone and of almost numberless others in the desolated war area of the northeast. Belgium, also devastated, was short of some 100,000. The Netherlands of 60,000. Germany recorded a shortage, in 1921, of 1,500,000 dwellings. Poland and Austria, in proportion to their populations, were in similar plight.

Rebuilding Has Been Slow

Nor has this unfortunate state of affairs been thoroughly rectified. In Germany, Italy, Austria, and Finland, building has faced many difficulties. France, Poland, Switzerland, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia are only with difficulty holding their own. The Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and, to a certain extent, in Great Britain, advance, if of a limited kind, has been made.

Such a record, 15 years after the war, presents a sorry picture in which may be discovered conditions of misery and degradation in every country for those whose financial resources hover upon the borderline of poverty and below it.

This is the dark side. But Europe is not all dark, even in regard to its slums. The advances made in certain directions give indication of what is likely to be done everywhere so soon as circumstances permit. Example is spreading from country to country. Among these advances, Vienna presents what, in Europe, is probably the pièce de résistance. The people who live in Vienna—the more prosperous among them, that is—do not agree that the city should be described in this way.

The fact that the capital used in the production of their housing achievements has been drawn out of their private pockets by a social-democratic city government, takes a little from the glamour of its results. Nevertheless, Vienna is an achievement and, being so, every student of housing problems who comes to Europe visits Vienna and learns lessons.

The housing scheme of the city, which was inaugurated in 1920 and comprised the erection of some 60,000 dwellings, is now all but completed, and, at the cost of $100,000,000, some 180,000 people have homes in clean, sanitary flats, fitted with almost more than the accustomed "modern conveniences."

Anybody who visits Vienna will find himself, sooner or later, drawn away from the ring of the ancient city and traveling out to see the "slums" which are no longer slums. There is the newly-constructed building in the Engelsplatz to be seen, with its swimming pool for the children, its green park, and its 2240 homes, each of one, two, or three rooms in addition to its kitchen. Every one of these homes of the Engelsplatz is supplied with electricity, gas, and running water, and each has at least one window which overlooks the street or the wide courtyard.

In the Engelplatz, every section of flats is in possession of a common laundry equipped with washing machines. compartments for drying, and other compartments fitted with electric irons, and every family has access to these laundries, free of charge, on two days each month.

Every section has access also to well-equipped bathrooms, to restaurants, partially subsidized by the city, and to milk shops. The rent asked for a flat of three rooms and a kitchen is $4 a month, with an extra charge of 14 cents an hour for the use of the hot baths.

1400 Flats Under One Roof

The Englesplatz is not, of course, the only building of its kind in outer Vienna. There are many more. Marx-Hof, a giant of nearly a mile in length, and containing 1400 apartments—others of a similar, if somewhat smaller, character. It is estimated that an eleventh part of the total population of Vienna is now housed in such buildings, and estimated, too, that 90 per cent of the families so housed are those of manual workers, many of whom are even now unemployed.

If Vienna presents the pièce de résistance of European housing, other cities are following, each according to its immediate opportunities.

Germany, of course, is at the moment engaged less with slums than with the problem of evercrowding. The bulk of Germany's actual slums —particularly those of Berlin—were rebuilt in the days of the Hohenzollerns and, although a certain number of slum areas are still discoverable in such cities as Hamburg and Bremen, Germany's main battle lies at present in preventing those who have failed to find room in the teeming houses of the capital's cheaper quarters—in 1930 there were 360,000 homes of one room and a kitchen in Berlin—from making homes for themselves of rough wood thrown up in the gardens of the suburbs.

Germany is thorough, with a Teutonic thoroughness, but Germany, at the moment, is genuinely poor, and the two things put together result in a decided preference for homes which, even though they are little more than ramshackle huts, at least cost next to nothing and at least can be kept clean.

To Convert Old Mansions

Therefore the authorities have their work cut out. Under the last emergency decree, issued in June, 1932, a special sum of 50,000,000 marks was allocated to provide credits for the owners of those big old houses which were lying empty on account of the depression so that they could modernize them and convert them into flats.

France's problem, like that of Germany, lies chiefly in its capital, and comparatively little has been done in tackling the slums of other cities. In Paris, two years ago, there were 17 "ilots insalubres" which, among them, totaled well over 4000 houses and nearly 186,600 inhabitants.

One of these—the one near the Porte Clignancourt—has disappeared, and gradual clearance is going on in two of the others. When the work is completed in all three districts more than 19,000 people will have been rescued.

Moreover, more than 1000 acres in what is known as the "Zone" are being cleared. The "Zone" is—or it might be more accurate nowadays to say was—a belt of ground which stretches around Paris outside a line of fortifications which have now been leveled. Theoretically the "Zone" was reserved at one time for purposes of defense, but it yielded to the erection upon its acres of huts of all kinds which, deprived of water and of any kind of sanitation, set up a condition of filth and degradation. The place is now being converted into new roads, and parks, and moderately-sized houses, but its clearance rids Paris of only one fraction of its difficulties.

It is estimated that, out of a total of close on 3,000,000 people in France's capital, 219,000 are living in overpopulated conditions—living, that is, more than two in a room. Progress in meeting the situation consequent upon this is slow. It is estimated that, in the whole of France, there are still 500,000 dwellings which are in need of reconditioning or of complete reconstruction.

Hungary presents a somewhat different state of affairs, in which it is unique in Europe. Plans for the erection of working-class houses were in hand before the war and, because Hungarian authorities were loath to see the wreckage of them afterward, they resorted, in spite of widespread depression, to the expedient of granting loans and subsidies to owners and builders in order that old buildings might be adapted to the uses of the poorer families. During the ten years between 1920 and 1930, the dwellings of Hungary increased at a greater rate than the population.

Neither is Hungary the only country in Europe which can offer the unique in matters of housing. The Netherlands produced, some five years ago, an experiment which is still going forward and which, unlike the experiments of any other country, is attracting interested attention.

At Amsterdam and at The Hague have been established centers designed to cure what might be termed the "slum habit"—to cure, that is to say, those families who, removed from slum dwellings, are considered to be too incorrigibly "slummers" to be fit immediately for anything better. To the centers at Amsterdam and at The Hague such families are sent, there to undergo apprenticeship to cleanliness and good citizenship under a staff of women house property managers, trained in the arts of respectable housekeeping.

There are three departments attached to each center, graded in severity. Through these, during a period which lasts for 18 to 24 months or longer, each family passes until, reformed, it is drafted out to normal living. No family, once qualified, has ever been known to backslide so seriously as to warrant return. Results are recorded as "excellent."

Such an experiment is, of course, characteristic of The Netherlands, because The Netherlands has done fairly wholesale things in matters of housing in the ordinary way. Between 1922 and 1929, its official housing program included the compulsory or voluntary reconditioning of well over 74,000 dwellings, and the total condemnation of 2206 more which exhibited actual slum conditions. To accommodate the tenants involved in such measures, buildings within the means of the poorest families—and produced, as a matter of fact, for less than half the commercial rents of those produced by private enterprise—were erected by the municipal authorities.

It was arranged recently that working on a $12,000,000 municipal grant to be financed over a period of 50 years—the Netherlands capital is to be rid of slums and of all back-to-back dwellings within the next 10 years. It is rid already of such things as slum basements.

Taken on the whole, it cannot be said that, whatever else it may have been guilty of overproducing, Europe has overproduced in the matter of houses. Reckoning building requirements to run out at one new building to every two or three new inhabitants, and reckoning the population of Europe—exclusive of Russia —at something like 380,000,000, with an annual increase of rather less than 3,000,000, it has been calculated at the International Labor Office that more than 1,000,000 new buildings are required yearly—and this does not allow for the leeway which has to be made up owing to the years of war, nor for the 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 buildings which are in need of replacement.

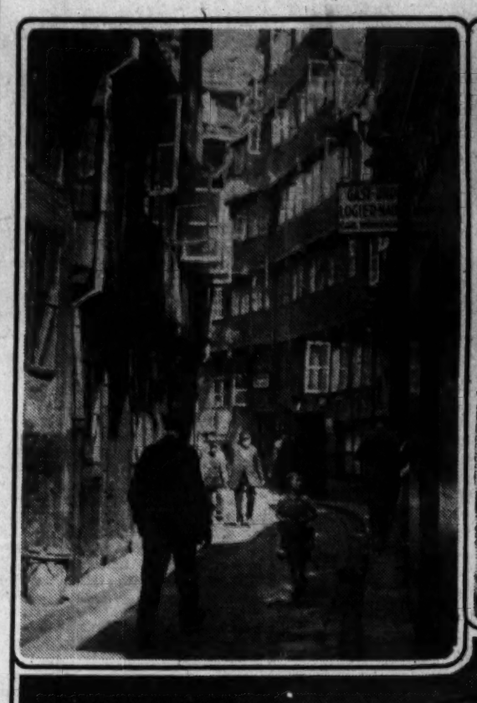
To meet the need thus presented, almost every requirement—so far as administrative machinery goes—is at hand. In nearly every country in Europe the building trade is functioning below normal capacity, and men are out of work.

According to the International Federation of Building Operatives, which made a reckoning in 1932, the proportion of unemployment in the building and allied trades amounts to something between 70 and 80 per cent.

Nor is this the only consideration. Beyond the factors of unemployment and idle material lies another factor which is beginning to exercise the thoughts of those who are concerned with human organization and happiness.

The almost certain coming of a shortened working week in Europe and of the extra hours of leisure consequent upon it is going to add to the necessity for the provision of adequate homes. If leisure is to be won as a reward for technical progress, then the winning must be accompanied by the proper adjustment of those home surroundings which, more than any other single factor, will offer to the released worker the room and opportunity for his new adventure.

There Is No Nationality to a Slum



Upper Right, The Christian Science Monitor—© St. Marylebone Housing Association. Photo by H. C. Briggs, Croydon. Upper Left by Dr. Max Wagner, Hamburg. Lower Left by Martin Gerlach.

The Old Gives Way to the New

Upper Left—Typical Slum District in Hamburg; an Interesting Part of the Old City But Not the Best in Modern Housing. Upper Right—Here Is a Slum Area in London. A Building Has Fallen in and the Débris Lies Where It Fell. Bottom—Vienna's Answer to the Slum Problem; Largest of Apartment Houses at Cheap Rentals. It is in the Engelsplatz and Has 2240 Flats.

New Hampshire Town Marks Place Of First White Settler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWFIELDS, N. H.—While the Pilgrim forefathers were building their humble homes in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, their more or less restless brothers trekked some 50 miles northeast of Boston into this land of wilderness to stake claims and founded the town of Newfields. Historians have proved that this was the site of the first white settler in New Hampshire in 1630 and have just fittingly marked the spot with a bronze marker.

Besides this marker, the original cellar with its cobblestone walls has been excavated and fenced. For nearly three centuries the place had fallen into disuse, but upon excavating, the original stones were found as laid by Edward Hilton, termed in history as "the father of New Hampshire."

Newfields, in addition to claiming this historical prestige, also has the distinction of being the home of Langdon and John Sullivan. Langdon Sullivan was the first Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire and aide to Gen. George Washington. He also was the first governor of the colony.

Relics of every description have been discovered in the work of excavating, including pottery of English and native make, Indian arrowheads, hand-forged nails, wedges and pins of oak.

Water for 25,000 Horses By Massachusetts Society

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, announced that during the summer months more than 25,000 horses nuzzled their soft noses into the society's various watering stations for refreshing drinks.

Officers of the society traveled 15,713 miles during August to investigate animal cases. More than 750 persons were enrolled during the month in the Jack London Club, the society's organized protest against the exploitation of animals for stage purposes.

New Air Service Opens Newark-Atlanta Route

Arthur L. May, city traffic manager of American Airways, announces that the inauguration of the overnight service between Newark and Atlanta, Ga., will go into effect today.

Passengers will leave Boston Airport at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) for Newark, where direct connections are made with Eastern Air Transport for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and arriving at Atlanta, Ga., at 5:20 a. m. (C. S. T.)

'Detectives' Einstein and Eddington Studying 'Clue' of Spiral Nebulæ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12—Detective story technique, in which Albert Einstein is the "chief inspector" and in which Sir Arthur Eddington, the noted physicist, is a "detective sergeant," is employed by Prof. Leigh Page of the Sloane Physics Laboratory at Yale University to discuss the latest theories regarding the possibilities of the contraction or expansion of the universe.

Writing in the American Journal of Science, which is published by Yale, Professor Page says that "Detective Sergeant" Eddington in his "The Expanding Universe" interprets the "clues offered by the receding spiral nebulæ in his effort to run to earth Einstein's cosmical constant."

"Since the Chief Inspector—Einstein himself—is none too sure that the cosmical constant exists, and since, if it does exist, is to be sought 100,000,000 light years away, the detective has a problem on his hands in comparison with which the difficulty of identifying and tracing a merely human criminal is child's play.

"Some of the detective's deductions—such as his correlation of the radius of the electron with that of the universe—may be viewed askance by his chief, but when the criminal's confession is obtained it may be found that even the but-loosely-checked imagination of the detective has not carried him too far. In fact, he has a good argument in the contention that the electron must have some means of determining how large it should be, and in an expanding universe there is little for it to hold onto except the cosmical constant. If the cosmical constant does not exist, how then can the electron exist?"

Roosevelt to Address Charities Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt will speak before the Conference of Catholic Charities in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on the night of Oct. 4. He will motor to New York from his home in Hyde Park, to which he will return on Sept. 28.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Washington Sept. 27, stopping overnight in the metropolis to say good-by to his son James, who sails the next day for Europe. On Sept. 28, the President motors up to Hyde Park.

The following day he will attend the wedding of Miss Alida Robinson, daughter of Mr. Theodore Douglas Robinson, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Kenneth Walker of New York, to be held at Hyde Park. He expects to be back in Washington by the morning of Oct. 5.

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OUTFIT AS ILLUSTRATED RAZOR AND ONE BLADE
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British Isles
The new "DUMB-BELL" Blades of a new and exclusive pattern (protected by registration) have been designed as an integral part of the new Razor, but they also fit the original "Laurel" three-peg razor. These blades are made of the best quality Sheffield steel.
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"DUMB-BELL" Razor
Blades 1½ each
4 (in carton) 6d.

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White Spray — Quick Cook or Regular Rolled Oats 2 20 oz Pkgs 11¢ Lge 55 oz Pkg 31c
Our Finest Brand — Packed by Dole — No 1 Pack — The Best Pineapple SLICED 2 Lge No 2½ Tins 37c
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Packed for Us by the Vermont Maple Cooperative Inc. Maple Syrup 8 oz Jar 19c
Improves Your Home Baking — A Money Saver This Week Rumford BAKING POWDER 1 Lb Tin 29c
Baked Fresh in Our Own Oven Finast Cookies 2 Lbs Bulk 25c
SHOULDERS SMOKED—Mildly Cured—A Special Sale All Week—All sugar cured—lean short shank—A real treat at a real saving. LB 9c
Fall HOUSECLEANING Specials
BROOMS BELLVIEW Ea 59c STANDARD Ea 33c
BELLVIEW AMMONIA Cloudy Style Qt Bot 21c
LUX For Washing All Fine Fabrics 2 Sm Pkgs 17c Lge Pkg 20c
LUX TOILET SOAP 3 Bars 17c
CLOTHESPINS Diamond Brand—24 Hardwood pins in a pkg 2 Pkgs 15c
CLOTHESLINES 50 ft in bundle—strong sash variety Bdle 29c
BLEACHING WATER BELLVIEW Qt Bot 15c
SUNBRIGHT CLEANSERS 3 Tins 13c
Stove Polish BLACK IRON 6 oz Bot 18c
Noxon Cleaner Polish Tin 19c
Red Cap Ammonia Sm Bot 10c
Window Wash RED CAP Ft Tin 21c
Noxon Wax Polish 16 oz Tin 43c
P & G Soap 3 Bars 10c
Sani Flush Tin 23c
Flit Spray 8 oz Tin 27c
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Justice Bureau Announces Plans For War on Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

crime may be checked against them to establish the identity of suspects.

By latent prints, the department explains, is meant the fingerprint impressions left upon some object at the scene of a crime, which impressions, while not visible at first, may be brought out by application of chemical powders.

There also is maintained in this same single print file a detailed description card of each person whose fingerprints are maintained, together with his photograph.

In August, the department report says, 40 latent prints were examined and identifications made in six instances, through the single file, while during the same period 346 arrests were made through identifications made from records in the main fingerprint file.

In more than 45 per cent of the cases received previous police records are established, the records reveal. An average of 2200 fingerprint records are being received daily from the 6066 law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries which coöperate with the division in the exchange of criminal identification information.

Law Enforcement Agencies Press Drive As Crime List Grows

Although law enforcement agencies throughout the country proceeded determinedly today to mete out justice and push the war against organized crime, a series of robberies, kidnapings, homicides and prison breaks tended to overbalance these constructive efforts.

Posses, the Associated Press says, were ordered to "shoot to kill," as they pursued 11 convicts escaped from the state penal farm at Angola, La.

St. Paul, Minn., authorities are seeking eight gunmen, who, with masked faces, robbed railway express company employees of cash boxes there Monday morning.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., police are hunting for five robbers who held up the Half Moon Hotel.

The Rev. A. M. Eddy and his wife were beaten and shot to death at their home in Grace Fork, W. Va., by assailants who escaped, the Associated Press reports continue.

A nurse, Frida Wilhelmina Augusta Weltz, was held at Santa Cruz, Calif., on a charge of killing her former employer, Mr. Joseph Morgan Grace Sr.

His identity guarded, a man was held at Somerville, Mass., for questioning in connection with the slaying of 10-year-old Margaret McCarthy. Meanwhile, on the other side of the ledger, a woman and five men went on trial for their lives today in Edwardsville, Ill., the Associated Press says, for the kidnaping of August Luer, Alton, Ill., packer.

In Chicago, legal machinery to speed up justice was put in motion today with opening of a separate court for vagrancy trials. Establishment of the court, which will hear cases of more than 100 gangsters, gunmen, racketeers, pickpockets, and others, came as James Belcastro, described by police as the city's foremost bomb manufacturer, was being sentenced to six months in jail. He was one of a long line convicted on warrants charging them with a "criminal reputation" and lack of means of support.

St. Paul, and its twin city, Minneapolis, spurred by recent criminal depredations, the Associated Press further reports, are tightening their lines of defense to halt the outbreak, believed the result of an underworld effort to obtain funds for the defense of the Roger Touhy gang, held for trial on charges growing out of the kidnaping of William Hamm Jr., millionaire brewer.

In Michigan two of four men who killed Joseph Nesbitt after kidnaping and robbing him at Mt. Clemens, last Thursday, today were taken to prison to serve life terms.

Authorities at Terre Haute, Ind., the Associated Press account says, were notified today that two men under arrest at Union, Mo., have confessed the kidnaping of Evelyn Hyslop and the robbery of her companion, Frank Whalen. The two, giving their names as Davis and Kelly, were arrested after staging two holdups there and kidnaping one of their victims.

Open-Air Baths Cause English Wool Boom

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE social habits of young England are being changed by the swimming pools that are springing up alongside roadhouses in all parts of the country. So many bathing suits were sold last year that a boom resulted in the wool trade, and since then the number of open-air baths has been doubled at least.

The more pretentious of these establishments offer dancing as well as swimming to customers, and it is now the growing custom to round off a day walking, motoring, or games-playing with a plunge in the moonlight.

Dollfuss to Start Fascism in Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

Marxists and National Socialists, though announcing his intention of removing both movements from Austrian politics.

His attitude toward the German Hitlerites is reserved and brotherly, though very firm.

Dr. Dollfuss repeatedly emphasized that Austrians are Germans, inalienable part of the great German family and as such would not hail a larger brother before the international court in spite of his very unbrotherly acts. The Premier stated that the National Socialist movement in Austria is purely an internation affair and declared that the Government was fully able to deal with it.

The whole Austrian nation heard the Chancellor's address and impressive religious and historical festivities are now taking place in Vienna, marking the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the delivery of the city from the Turkish siege. It is clear that while Dr. Dollfuss intends to strengthen and perpetuate the dictatorship in the form of Fascism, he had clothed the plan in garments of traditional and religious patriarchism as an instrument in preserving Austrian independence and promoting general prosperity.

Pea Crop Worth More As Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The harvesting of spring pea seed in the northern part of the Santa Clara Valley has resulted in a saving of more than $50,000 to the growers in this section. During the spring season the prices of peas dropped to 1½ cents a pound, which offered no return to the growers, and it was decided to leave the pods on the vines to ripen for seeds, thus reducing the cost of production for the 1934 season.

Winthrop Children Win Special Prizes For Garden Displays

Winthrop has gone garden-wise! That is, the women and children have. One evidence was the Women's annual flower show yesterday at the Elks' Club under auspices of the Garden Club, of which Mrs. Grace W. Gove is president, and Mrs. Emilie B. Walsh chairman of the show. A mass of gorgeous dahlias, cosmos, zinnias, marigolds and gladoli filled the hall—and such a friendly bustle and buzzing there was among the crowds of women whose flowers were exhibited in the 20 classes.

Of course the awards weren't much—$2 for the first prize and $1 for the others, furnished by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, but the show lasted all day, and evening, with tea in the afternoon and an opportunity for community acquaintance. The occasion, too, provided an active incentive for the garden work next year.

But the children are the truly star performers. They never were in it before, and wouldn't have been this year except that the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Society early in the spring had a bright idea. They propcsed that the children raise gardens, flower and vegetable, and in the autumn be awarded prizes just like the grownups.

The youngsters responded much as to an invitation to go swimming on a hot day, and 212 officially signed up to raise gardens. Then 65 sets of parents were drawn into eager planning.

Of the 65 gardens, 27 came through for the judging, and on Friday the two prizes and 20 honorable mentions were awarded. In the over 12 class, John Frazer, who is barely 13, won first prize, a bronze cup with his name on it, for a flower and a vegetable garden.

Virginia Reed, who won the under 12 prize (she is 10) built a small rock garden. Her little playmate helped bring the rocks and lay them and she watered and tended her flowers, and her garden won first prize.

Honorable mention, of which there were 18 among the 27, went to Edward Nowak Jr. for his flowers, and he had one of the best shows among them all. "He didn't want very much to do it at first," his father explained, "but after he got started he was keen about it." "Father showed me how to plant the seeds," Edward said, "and then I watered them and weeded, and these are mine."

He indicated a great bed of beautiful flowers, large, full blooms of rich color. Marigolds, asters, zinnias, flox, and creeping close around the edges, old-fashioned portulaccas. His father had built a bird bath between his bed of flowers and Edward's, and also a bench in the corner under the apple tree, and another opposite, which made a garden to be proud of.

Theaters

'Brittle Heaven'

Tremont Theater, Boston—Arthur Beckhard and Irving A. Isaacs present "Brittle Heaven," a new play by Vincent Yorke and Frederick J. Pohl based on Josephine Pollitt's book, "Emily Dickinson; the Human Background of Her Poetry." Week of Sept. 11, 1933.

Much more daring than Mrs. Glaspell, the authors of this play have placed Emily Dickinson herself on the stage and have dealt unabashedly with the theory that her love poetry was inspired by a romantic affection for Captain Hunt, the husband of her friend Helen Fiske. The family and friends of Emily have shown no impatience to make public any data bearing on the "human background" of her work. Literary gossip has played with two names, that of Captain Hunt and that of a Philadelphia clergyman. We are concerned, not with the authenticity of these rumors of love and renunciation, but with the dramatic use Messrs. Yorke and Pohl have made of the supposed romance of the poet and Captain Hunt.

The present play has this advantage over "Alison's House": it is less "literary," more dramatic. True, it takes a long time to get under way, and there is a good deal of conversation in which Emily's speeches are pointedly poetical, probably because the lines have been taken from her letters and verses. But the authors have made a human and appealing figure of the poet, and they have set her alleged romance in a believable dramatic sequence.

The authors are much in the debt of Miss Katherine Emery, who took the part of Emily. Made up and dressed in the manner of the contemporary portraits of the poet, Miss Emery brought to her interpretation not only a thrilling voice and a charming appearance, but a mental realization of the character that came clearly across the footlights. If the big second-act scene of renunciation failed to convince us, that was the fault of the authors rather than of the actress, for what it lacked was motivation: no adequate explanation was given for Emily's sudden decision to give up her lover whom a moment before she had been determined to keep in defiance of everybody.

Of the other players, Mr. Kent Smith was an agreeable Captain Hunt who however hardly explained Emily's devotion; Miss Helen Huberth was a sympathetic sister-in-law, and Miss Cynthia Rogers a sufficiently engaging Mrs. Hunt.

L. A. S.

Scarritt Expedition Off for Patagonia

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Members of the Scarritt expedition studying prehistoric South American life, climate and geography, have sailed to resume field work in Patagonia.

Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, associate curator of vertebrate paleontology of the American Natural History Museum, is head of the expedition, financed by H. S. Scarritt of New York.

Dr. Simpson said: "This time we will center our efforts in northern Patagonia, particularly in the region of the Chubut River, an area known to contain deposits of ancient and extinct South American mammals."

Where Edward Learned Gardening

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Garden of Edward Nowak Jr.

His Array of Asters, Zinnias, Phlox and Other Flowers Won Honorable Mention at Winthrop Show

Friendship Star in Flag Aim of French Minister

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP) — Pension Minister Edmond Miellet wants another star added to the American flag to "mark the friendship of France for the United States."

In an address commemorating the nineteenth anniversary of the Marne battle, he said also that in the face of a troubled European atmosphere "it is necessary to redouble our precautions and assure with courage our material and moral defense."

Coal Miners Strike To Get Code Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 — More than 7000 coal miners in western Pennsylvania today were reported on strike as a protest against delay by coal operators in signing a code. About 4000 miners walked out at mines in Westmoreland County yesterday and another 900 were reported out at Mather, in Greene County.

Twenty-five other mines in the Youghiogheny Valley, including six owned by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, were shut down or crippled by the strike activities.

Brockton's Fair Entertains Tom, Dick and Harry

Children's Day Celebrated With Colorful Parades and Plenty of Noise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass, Sept. 12—Skinny, Bill and Sunshine were in their glory yesterday. It was Children's Day at the Brockton fair. The gates swung wide open for every Tom, Dick and Harry, Mary, Kate and Helen under 14 years of age, or over 75.

"King for a Day" was two-year-old Charles Doherty Jr. of Brockton, who won the contest held for the title of Baby Monarch. His golden crown entitles him to a trip to the world's fair at Chicago with his mother. More than 100 other prizes, silver, gold and pewter cups, or ribbons of red, white or blue, were awarded to distinguished ambassadors from Babyland.

The afternoon features began with a parade of babies and doll carriages on the track before the grandstand. Escorting them was a squad of motorcycle police which led the way.

Under new management, the fair promised novel ideas and unusual attractions. Tonight at 6 o'clock the old 999 takes the rails again with Miss Mary Wiggins impersonating "Casey" at the throttle. Halfway down the track it will meet the old 666 from the engine cab of which Miss Brockton will have made her exit. Both engines will be traveling at an estimated speed of 45 miles an hour on the same track. A bang-up good blow-up is hoped for.

Preceding the wreck of the old 999 and 666 a balloon ascension is planned.

Night Clubs Hurl Defiance At King's Order to Close Up

Gaudy Boston Speakeasies Remain Open and Police Chief Continues to Raid Them

Insolent proprietors of gaudy night clubs yesterday threw down the gage of battle to the new police superintendent, Mr. Martin H. King.

High-handedly, they spurned his order to close and his summons to appear at police headquarters, and brazenly opened their doors for business as usual, last night.

Two of them sent impudent word to the superintendent that if he wanted to see them, he could bash down their doors and meet them on the premises.

Two others merely ignored the summons, and failed to appear.

Action of the most drastic kind will not be long in forthcoming, it is expected. Already, the superintendent has laid down the law to these wealthy clubs.

"All clubs look alike to me," was his incisive statement. "Regardless of their size or splendor, they will be raided and the proprietors prosecuted, if evidence is obtained that the law is being violated."

Four trusted scouts, responsible only to himself, were yesterday sent out by the superintendent to get that evidence. No one in the police force is to interfere with their work. They are to have a blank check of all powers available to special agents of the police under the law.

Five precinct captains were reprimanded for their failure to make prompt reports of their liquor seizures over the week-end. Their written résumés were to contain statements of the places raided, the amounts of liquor seized, and how much of it had been delivered to the storeroom at headquarters.

The superintendent insisted that the reports be filed by this morning's mail at the latest.

Legal disguise of speakeasies as "swanky" night clubs under private charter has merely aroused the superintendent to meet the move with more subtle means of getting information to convict them. He has been an avowed enemy of all bootleggers and racketeers, and proposes to stop at nothing to clean them out. Making no fuss about it, he quietly announced yesterday afternoon, "It is my duty to close up these places which are operating in violation of the law."

His drive to put this into effect started a week ago with raids in the North End, spread rapidly throughout the city over the last week-end, and is now being directed particularly at the self-styled impregnable private clubs. It will not be relaxed, Superintendent King has announced, as long as he remains the head of Boston's police. For some time, daily moves may be expected.

Democratic Enrollment Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 — First day's enrollment in the Democratic Party's books for the September primary was nearly three times as great as that party's first day's record figure last year, according to the Pittsburgh Registration Commission. Reports by registration boards indicate that the total Democratic enrollment before the primary will be 35,000, or nearly eight times the total of past years.

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SPEAKING, of course, of the real joys of summer. More and more of our friends are discovering each year that September is the month of months at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Surf and sun are still warm. Broad ocean decks are even more inviting—if possible. The air is crisp and mellow. So come down and round out the summer with a full store of happiness. Christian Science church in our block. American and European Plans. Low rates. Write for information.

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Free Education In U. S. Declared On Crucial Test

Must Abandon It, Report Says, or Increase Funds for Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — The United States must either abandon the ideal of "free education for all the children" or must increase payments for its support.

This ultimatum was delivered yesterday in a report of the National Conference on the Financing of Education, setting forth the minimum educational responsibilities of community, state and nation toward maintaining the fundamental of free schooling. The 80-page report was mailed today to thousands of state and local educational leaders who will submit it to citizens for rejection, change or approval. When revised, the report will be considered as a "fair expression of the American educational ideal," and will serve as the basis for planning of the nation's educational program for years to come.

The current financial difficulties of education according to the preface of the report, are due to the insufficient system by which education is financed in the United States as well as to the general economic situation. In Chicago, it is pointed out, the fiscal system broke down in 1928, a full year before the recession in business began.

Adoption by every community of a minimum or foundation plan of education for its children, below which school standards shall not at any time be allowed to fall, is urged in the report. This minimum program is to be determined through a study of local needs within the states and is to be supported by local, state and, under certain conditions, by federal funds.

Discontinuance of undue dependence upon the property tax or any single source of revenue is advocated, as well as transfer of a larger part of school support from local to state governments. The necessity of developing a most efficient system of tax administration and collection is also pointed out.

Many methods of economizing without injuring the fundamentals of education are set forth in the report. These include suggestion for budgetary procedure, accounting and auditing practices, adequate research and supervisory services, uniform specifications for purchase of supplies, adequate training of janitors or other employees, insurance and low-cost transportation.

A plan for permanent federal participation in school support is recommended in the report. Meanwhile, it was added, funds should be provided from the Federal Government during the emergency to restore educational opportunities "where denied or greatly restricted by emergency economic conditions" and needed school buildings should be constructed with public works funds.

Inasmuch as larger units of administration can effect more economical methods of control, those for schools, the report provides, should be reorganized to include 10,000 or more children in populous areas and at least 1500 children in rural areas. Complete separation of school and political control, through independent boards of education, responsible only to the will of the people is called for.

Most radical of all the recommendations is one calling for the restating of the aims of the school, "in the light of social and economic conditions."

Such a reshaping of policies would include, among other things, the provision of suitable education at public expense, "until employment is advisable and obtainable"; educational facilities for selected individuals "when the common welfare can be enhanced thereby"; recognition of publicly supported institutions of higher education as an essential and integral part of public education; provision of educational facilities for adults as will best serve the welfare of society; equitable consideration of the needs of all races; rehabilitation through public education of workers forced out of a particular occupation; maintenance of economic compensation for teachers "appropriate to the importance of their work"; and employment of a school personnel sufficient to permit considerate attention to the individual needs of each child.

Hitler Rise Called Third Reformation

WITTENBERG, Germany, Sept. 11 (AP)—Bishop Ludwig Mueller of the Prussian Evangelical Church believes Chancellor Hitler's advent to power is a reformation comparable to that of Martin Luther four centuries ago.

In a sermon commemorating the 450th anniversary of Luther's birth, he gave as the third reformation the present reorganization of the Protestant church under the National Socialists.

He expressed the hope that Wittenberg, site of the Schlosskirche, Luther's church, would be made the seat of the Reichsbishop and thus become again the center of Protestant church life.

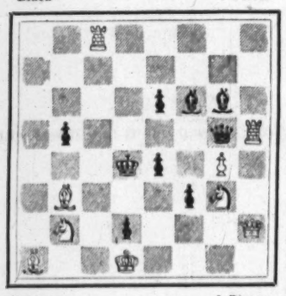
Bishop Mueller said a "new Germany has arisen—born out of a will to truthfulness and carried on in the deepest conscience of Christian responsibility."

Chess

By J. Nidiry

Problem No. 1547

Black 9 Pieces



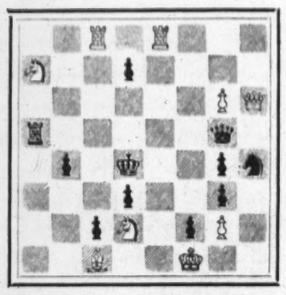
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, The Hindu, 1932)

Problem No. 1548

By G. Cristoffanini

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First and second prize, ex æquo, Italia Scacchistica, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1545. Kt-R4

No. 1546.

1.	R-Kt4	threat
2.	R-R4	
1.	———	KtxKt
2.	RxKtch	
1.	———	B-Q4
2.	Kt-Q3ch	
1.	———	R-Q4
2.	R-B4ch	
1.	———	R-K3, B3
2.	Kt-Q3ch	

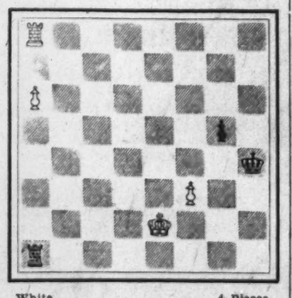
End-Game No. 164. Black moves, White wins: 1 P-R4 (Black), P-R4; 2 P-R5, P-R5; 3 P-R6, P-R6; 4 P-R7, P-R7; 5 P-R8(Q), P-R8(Q)ch; 6 K-Kt8, Q-Rch; 7 K-Kt7, Q-Kt7ch; 8 K-R6, Q-R6ch; 9 K-Kt7, Q-Kt5ch; 10 K-R6, Q-R5ch; 11 K-Kt7, Q-Kt4ch; 12 K-R7, K-B2, and mates shortly.

End-Games

Rook endings are, as a class, the most treacherous and difficult in chess. The following position arose in a game between Zukertort and Mason, Vienna, 1881. White's winning move will puzzle those unfamiliar with the pitfalls in this type of ending.

End-Game No. 165

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

A Dutch tournament, held at Scheveningen during the last week of August, enjoyed an international flavor owing to the participation of Flohr, Bogoljubow, and Maroczy, who outdistanced the five Dutch players (Dr. Euwe not competing) rather decisively. Here is the game that determined first place. Maroczy did not lose a game, but drew three times, a score that tied Bogoljubow's five wins and a single draw, and followed Flohr's by half a point. Flohr defeats Bogoljubow in an up-and-down, wide-open game of attack and counter-attack.

Queen's Pawn Game

Flohr White	Bogoljubow Black	Flohr White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	18 QBxP	H-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt3
3 P-K3	P-B4	20 Q-Q2	B-R5
4 B-Q3	P-Q4	21 P-KR4	QR-K
5 P-B3	QKt-Q2	22 P-Kt3!	PxP
6 Kt-K5(a)		23 PxP	BxP
	KtxKt(b)	24 B-Q3	R-B4
7 PxKt	Kt-Q2	25 P-Kt4	Q-R3
8 P-KB4	P-B5	26 Q-KR2(f)	RxB
9 B-K2(c)	B-B4	27 RxR	R-KB
10 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	28 BxPch	K-R
11 Kt-Q2	Castles	29 RxRch	QxR
12 Kt-B3	P-B3(d)	30 B-Q3	Kt-B5
13 PxBP	QxBP	31 R-Kt	B-R5
14 P-K5	Q-Kt3	32 RxP	B-K2
15 P-KKt3	Q-K2	33 KtxP	Q-B6
16 B-Q2	P-KKt4(e)	34 R-Kt8ch	Resigns
17 R-KB	PxP		

(a) 6 QKt-Q2, followed by P-K4 is the usual line in the Colle system, into which the game has transposed. The text is an aggressive effort to give the game an individual turn at an early stage.

(b) This does not turn out well, as Black is unable to neutralize the resulting P at K4. Relatively better appears 6 . . . B-Q3, when 7 P-KB4, castles; 8 Q-B3 is a good attacking formation for White, and makes the freeing P-B3 difficult for Black.

(c) Far better than 9 B-B2, which would deprive the B of possible force on the long diagonal.

(d) Not 12 . . . PxP; 13 QxQ, RxQ; 14 Kt-Q2 with the probable win of a P. White has handled this phase of the game very satisfactorily. Probably better for Black is Q-K2 or B2 and R-Q, when White might well play Q-B2, B-Q2, and castles QR.

(e) Black's compromising attack fails because of his unmobilized Q wing. He would better get his defense in order.

(f) Thus depriving Black of his only hope of possible counter-play. The enduring strength of the White P at K5 really proves decisive in this game.

A correspondent asks for news of the erratic Russian genius, the self-styled "crown prince of chess," Nimzowitsch. He lives in Copenhagen, and is an editor of the Danish chess magazine Skakbladet. Since his greatest triumph, the winning of the Carlsbad tournament in 1929, ahead of Capablanca, among others, Alekhine not competing, he placed second to Alekhine in the San Remo tournament, January-February, 1930, tied for third, fourth, and fifth in the Liege tournament, August, 1930, won the Frankfort tournament, September, 1930, and finished third in the Bled tournament, August-September, 1931, below Alekhine and Bogoljubow. And now the latest news we have is the winning of a tournament at Copenhagen, shortly before the recent Folkestone team tournament, in which the other competitors were the members of the Danish and Swedish teams. Here is his only loss, which, according to Tartakower, is one of the most beautiful games of the last few years.

Queen's Pawn Game

Enevoldsen White	Nimzowitsch Black	Enevoldsen White	Nimzowitsch Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Kt-Kt4(f)	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	23 PxP	Kt-R6
3 P-K3	P-B4	24 RxKt(g)	BxR
4 B-Q3	Kt-B3	25 Kt-R5	Kt-Kt3(h)
5 P-B3	P-QKt3	26 Kt(Kt4)-B6ch	
6 Castles	B-K2		K-R
7 P-QR3(a)	Castles	27 KtxKtP	R-KKt(i)
8 P-K4	P-Q4	28 KtxRP	
9 P-K5	Kt-Q2		KxKt(Kt2)(j)
10 Q-K2	R-K	29 Q-R5	P-B4(k)
11 B-KB4(b)	P-QR4	30 PxPep ch	K-B2
12 QKt-Q2	P-B5	31 Kt-Kt5ch	KxP(l)
13 B-B2	P-QKt4(c)	32 Q-B3ch	K-K2
14 Kt-Kt4(d)	Kt-KB	33 Q-B7ch	K-Q
15 Kt-Kt3	B-Q2	34 QxRch	Kt-B
16 P-R3	R-R2(e)	35 Kt-R7	Q-Kt7
17 Kt-R2	P-Kt5	36 KtxKt	QxB
18 RPxP	PxP	37 KtxPch	K-K2
19 RxR	KtxR	38 B-Kt5ch	K-Q3
20 R-R	Kt-Kt4	39 Q-B8ch	K-B3
21 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	40 QxB	Resigns(m)

(a) Preparing for P-K4, and preventing Kt-QKt5, after later P exchanges.

(b) This follows Nimzowitsch's own principle of overprotection, as those who know his brilliant and extreme "My System" will realize.

(c) Sounder policy for Black would probably be to play for P-B3, attacking K4, rather than attempting to attack the white P base.

(d) A neat maneuver which brings the QKt into the attacking wing.

(e) The reason for this is not clear—unless Black is anticipating what actually happened, with the development of the QKt at Kt4.

(f) Each player proceeds with his normal attack.

(g) Finely played and probably underestimated by Black. White will not be interrupted in his chosen attack!

(h) 25 . . . B-K2 would allow 26 B-R6!

(i) If 27 . . . KxKt; 28 Q-R5.

(j) If 28 . . . KxKt(R2); 29 Q-R5ch, KxKt; 30 Q-R6 mate.

(k) Compelled.

(l) Ditto, for if 31 . . . K-B; 32 Q-R6ch, K-K; 33 P-B7ch, etc.

(m) If 40 . . . BxKt; 41 Q-R6ch, K-Q2; 42 Q-Kt7ch, and mate next move.

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Ten-Hour Paris-New York Trip?

* * *

New Plane to Pierce Stratosphere Ready For Flight With Captain Costes as Leader

* * *

A stratosphere flight across the Atlantic in the near future appears to be the startling news to be inferred from the latest announcement of France's famous pilot, Capt. Dieudonne Costes. Breakfast in Paris and lunch in New York is the order of the day according to the plans of this flying genius.

This means a 10-hour flight. Thus it is almost safe to say that he will use the new Farman stratosphere plane which was built about a year ago and which has been secretly tested since then. This particular news might be considered quite breath-taking, yet because it is sponsored by Captain Costes it must still be considered a conservative and possible flight.

The brief announcement that the flight was to be a 10-hour affair really "let the cat out of the bag." This type of flight means an average speed of well over 300 miles an hour must be attained. Such speed has been exceeded with a seaplane by Lieut. G. H. Stainforth of Great Britain, who reached very close to 407 miles an hour.

Unequaled Speed

It has almost been equaled with a land plane by the American, Maj. "Jimmie" Doolittle, with his last year's record flight at the rate of 296.28 miles. But no pilot has ever maintained anything like these speeds for as much as one entire hour, let alone the 10, more or less, without stop, during which Captain Costes will have to keep speeding in order to lunch in New York.

It is only in the stratosphere that one can look for the possible fulfillment of this performance. It is more than a coincidence that about a year ago American newspapers carried numerous photographs of the French stratosphere plane and stated that a flight to America would be attempted within a year. That year is nearly up and with it comes the Costes announcement.

When Captain Costes says he expects to make the projected flight in 10 hours, that is an indication that he is overestimating, rather than underestimating, his time requirement. He has flown with a caution which is characteristic of the true Frenchman. Exaggeration is most distasteful to him. This is confirmed in his reputation for conservatism.

From his masterly west-to-east crossing of the Atlantic in September, 1930, with Maurice Bellonte, in the Breguet plane, Question Mark, Captain Costes knows what is involved. Before he took off, he had taken careful account of the "wall of wind" which had been the great barrier to the west-to-east crossing. Armed with detailed advance weather reports, he planned to fly around the "wall," a time-taking course, and did so, coolly ignoring any attempt at a speed record. When he now says he expects to cross in 10 hours, he can hardly mean to undertake the project in any other way than by saving the time needed for dodging the wind wall by hopping over it in a stratosphere plane.

In describing the Farman plane, therefore, it is almost safe to say that we are describing the plane M. Costes will use in this most revolutionary project. It is a high wing monoplane of medium size, with a span of 61 feet. It immediately impresses the eye as being of extra heavy construction for its size. There are four blades in the propeller, which is 15 feet in diameter.

Gaining Altitude

On its projected flight to New York it will start with a speed of but 129 miles an hour, delivered by an inverted 8-cylinder 430-horsepower, Farman engine.

As the stratosphere plane quits France, its pilot will sit with his head and shoulders clear of what, rather than a cockpit, is a manhole in the top of the strongly built 3½ by 4½-foot aluminum cabin. He will make careful observations of landmarks and flying conditions—then concentrate on gaining altitude.

Two objectives will be to overtop the adverse winds which Captain Costes encountered in 1930, and rise into the supposedly stormless regions of the thin upper air—the stratosphere. There it is hoped for an increase of four or five times ground level speed, for the marked air resistance ordinarily encountered by a rapidly moving body will not be found in the stratosphere.

When approaching the higher levels, the pilot operates a device which will lower his seat and bring his head under the manhole of the cabin. His mechanic will then seal the two men up with a reënforced metal cover to the opening.

Air Pumped to Motor

"Breathing" difficulties will be experienced by the motor and the men, due to the thinning air, at the height of about four miles. This will be remedied by the automatic operation of a supercharger, which will "pack" the air into proper consistency for the motor and cabin. Two other superchargers will go into automatic action successively at about six and nine and a half miles. No less than 180 horsepower will be devoted to the serious business of compressing air.

With thin atmosphere offering feeble resistance ahead, and with compressed air for its engine, the stratosphere plane is expected to pick up speed and fly at 179 miles an hour at 32,808 feet and 317 miles an hour at 62,700 feet. That is about 12 miles, some two miles higher than Professor Piccard ballooned, and about three miles higher than the airplane altitude record.

As the pilot notes the thinning air he will increase the "bite" of his four-bladed propellor by its "variable pitch" mechanism.

The controls of the stratosphere plane have been sheathed in such a way as to avoid leakage in the cabin's supply of fresh air and heat. And heat is very important, since the temperature of the upper regions in which Captain Costes aims to fly will register as low as 60 degrees below zero Centigrade.

Such low temperature is not only a discomfort for human beings, but a hazard to hard metals, causing them to become brittle. Therefore the Farman plane has been provided with special alloys in the exposed moving parts of the controls of his plane. To reduce further the mechanical hazard of extreme cold, the major part of the ship is of wood and fabric—the main exception being the heavy aluminum cabin.

When a short time out of New York, the pilot will abandon his long turn at stratosphere flying. He will lose altitude as quickly as possible in order to reach air sufficiently substantial to warrant the removal of the lid to his hermetically sealed quarters, and get his head out where he can get direct bearings over New York Harbor, and so down upon Roosevelt Field.

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German sports-governing associations must submit to the Sports Commissioner particulars regarding such competitors, their connection with the National-Socialist party and their racial extraction. The associations also must see to it that immediately on arrival in foreign countries, German sportsmen report to their embassies or consulates.

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The Home Forum

Strolling Into the Sunset

LAST evening, as the sun slipped toward the rim of the sky, I walked along a little path through the China countryside, seeing many things. Everywhere, a background to the changing pictures, lush fields and trees billowed in a rolling greenness—all soft, vast curves. And I thought: "How different, this, from the angular brown sharpness of the winter scene. Truly nowhere in the world is the landscape so widely cleft in two by the seasons!"

Three white pines stood in a meadow, their great, pale, papery boles incongruously sturdy under the dark fragility of their high foliage. Winter and summer, they alone are always the same. For two hundred years they have stood there, watching.

Oh, so young, seemed the little girl at the edge of the meadow near the three white pines. She wore a red blouse and a red cloth bound in her pigtails; and she was dragging at a rope, tugging a big gray donkey away from the juicy grass which he clenched in his straining teeth. The little girl called out; and I saw, coming up the path, a small round boy balanced precariously on the bare back of another donkey. This was a tiny mouse of a donkey, but even so, it was too big for the little boy. He slid to his bare toes just in time to escape. "Kwai tso!" the little girl cried to him. ("Hurry up!") But she might well have saved her breath: for the wee donkey had seen the large donkey crunching the succulent meadow grass, and he had broken into a trot, with the small boy clinging to the rope and running behind, helter-skelter, trying to keep up with him.

Clumps of willows—the lovely China willows—stood at every point of the compass. With the round coiling planes of their verdure, they looked like gray-green puffs of smoke.

A magpie scratched a black-and-white pattern across the sky. His wings flapped with a soft rustle and he cawed lazily, although he had nothing to say.

At the crossroads two lean old men, one carrying his bird in its reed cage, were out for a stroll. With their spare, scholarly faces and thin gray clothes, they were very different from the brown-muscled country folk of the region: Peking gentry, probably, enjoying a holiday in the country.

The path swerved over a little ridge. On either side lay the wheat fields, bared to an earthy stubble. From week to week I had been watching the wheat growing to its fruition. First, even in the months of frost and ice, the straggling emerald ribbons of the winter wheat. In April, when here and there a tree had clouded into pink or white, the low green thatch of grain that covered the brown earth. In May, the silky waving fields, chartreuse masses in the wind. In June, the spread of dull yellow under the blue sky and the green trees, leaning with the weight of hairy ears. In July, the whish of the harvesters' crude scythes, and the little peaked piles, rustily gold.

Now, as I came to a tiny village, the peasants were flailing out the grain. Generations ago the clay had been stamped into a community threshing floor, pale and hard as cement. And now, as then, the flails rose and fell in a powdery shower of chaff. Men, women, even children helping, they swept the falling kernels into little tawny mounds, brushing away the refuse with a whisk of a broom.

Ahead, around a curve of slope, I saw that the road was full knee-deep with water, gray like quicksilver, standing from the mighty midsummer rains. I asked a peasant woman, who stood beside the road, whether I could pass. She said yes, and I managed to balance my way along a four-inch path that had been worn on the edge of a peanut field, careful not to step on the fresh strong plants. I turned with relief into a sandy lane where a little boy, very thin and ragged, was hauling a dingy box full of sand by a string, like any child on the other side of the world.

In a bright circle of grass, their shiny coats clear-cut against sun-tipped willows, the ponies of a foreign resident were being marched around and around and around on their usual evening walk in the hot weather. Native grooms led them, and their loud voices rang on the still air with a carefree sound. "Erh mo ch'ien . . . liu mo ch'ien . . . pa mo ch'ien. . . ." They were talking about money. Three small children stood in the way, solemnly hitting small stones with sticks.

* * *

I came to another village, flanked by the big compound of a wealthy townsman; through the open gate I could see a garden wall with a round moon-gate swept with wistaria, and two little red-framed windows in the shape of the Peach of Longevity. The hidden garden must be lovely, I thought; probably there would be a real Chinese rockery, with the gray slabs of stone standing on end.

In the clearing in front of a mud hut, a village woman in faded trousers was squatting beside a black piglet roped to a stake. She was solicitously feeding him his supper out of an old blue enamel basin.

Before another courtyard a gate gaped open; I could see a family cooking their evening meal around a tiny stove dragged into the open. I could see the long white ribands of the Chinese spaghetti writhing over the chopsticks. As I passed, trying not to stare, I noticed a little girl in a blue jacket, and a little girl in red trousers; half-grown chickens, stalking and pecking; and a vague collection of flowers in earthen pots. There was chatter, and laughter, and an air of content within.

Further along the lane stood a shy kuniang—young girl—standing sway-backed with a baby in her arms. It was a grave infant of delicate build. Sections of its little pate had been shaved, but the plots that remained stood erect in three tiny red-bound braids. I indicated the child, smiling the usual question: "Chi sui-ah?" ("How old?") "I sui," —("One year,")—answered the little girl, averting her face with a titter.

* * *

I turned into a sandy motor road, leading toward the hills and the westering shafts of the sky. In the center of the road were two startling, shapeless lumps: camels, their great legs folded under them, squatting at rest. Nude and ugly now after their summer shedding, with their thick skin sagging pendulously, they looked as if they had been crudely molded in taupe-colored modeling clay. A little boy sat at the roadside, minding them. I indicated his motionless charges. "Lei la?"—("Tired?")—I asked him. "Lei la," he answered, and sighed as if to show that he, too, was weary after the day's trek from the hills.

I walked through a village with a little, faded pink shrine. A reed mat had been placed before the aperture to screen the quaint painted figures from the day's shower.

Seated on stools in front of a dirty little tea shop, a group of old timers were gossiping and watching the passers-by, as they do before village stores the world over.

Beyond the village rose a knoll, topped by a foreigner's bungalow with trees welling up to its crest. It was beautiful now, spread with the incredible blooms of the pink mimosa. On the west side the spiky yellow acacias had burst into blossom, as if the slope had been caught with pale fire. I filled my eyes with it before turning away to the left. For a moment I stood dumfounded. All of the trees along the fields, it seemed, were alight with a yellow bloom: could there be so many yellow acacias as this in the China countryside?

I looked at the horizon—and I knew. There was a mighty sunset; not a colored one—but the sky was a molten sheaf of gold, pouring itself upon the earth in wide yellow streams. It fell upon the roadside willows and the willows beside the fields—the lovely China willows—touching every bough with blossoms of golden light.

M. M. M.

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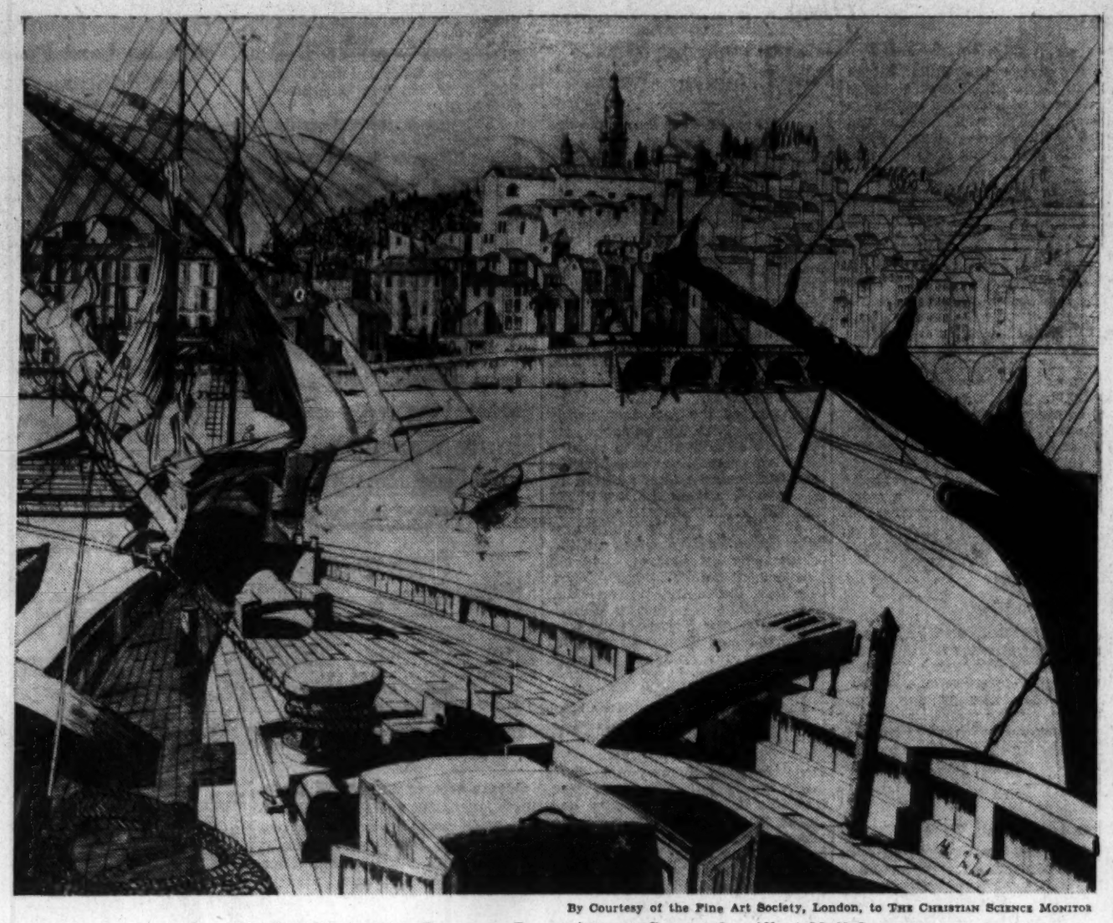

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Menton (France): From an Engraving on Copper by Allan McNab

Pansy Time at Hilterfingen

Above the village, beneath the deep green woods covering the hills behind Hilterfingen, on Lake Thun, were fields of tawny golden pansies, and pansies of a vivid brownish purple. In the mornings, when we ran down to the landing stage on the lakeside to catch one of the sturdy little steamers which puffed their way round the lake, the men and women of the village were tending their fields of chocolate and violet blossoms. And they were still tending them when we walked up the village street in the evenings. We grew to love this short walk from the hotel to the little quay, beside the pansy fields and past the gardens of the chalets dotted beside the road.

On days when we left the lake side we went up into the mountains for blue gentian, and mauve soldanellas, the rich yellow globe flowers and other alpine flowers. On a cloudless summer morning, when a soft breeze stirred the leaves on the young saplings, we took the upward winding path from Kandersteg to the Oeschinen-See beneath the Blümlisalp. Halfway we rested on a ledge, looking back across the valley to Kandersteg. The noise of a rushing mountain stream and a dozen tiny waterfalls was in our ears; and a bed of lily-of-the-valley, growing on the grassy top of the rock against which we leaned, filled the air with delicate perfume.

As we climbed higher, we found the starlike gehtian among the vivid pinkish mauve of the mountain primulas crowned with tiny blossoms packed close on their fragile stems. Forget-me-nots crowded about any trickle of water or marshy bank. Then round a bend of the rocky path we came suddenly upon the beautiful little Oeschinen-See. Though the blue of its water seemed somber after the vivid coloring of the tiny Blauer See (Blue Lake) which looked like a tiny fragment of azure sky tossed down to earth, the setting of the Oeschinen-See was perfect. In the foreground was flat marshy ground, to the left thickly wooded country, while to the right and on the farther side of the lake were the steep slopes of the snow-clad Blümlisalp. On the grassy banks beside the lake were a party of boys and girls, their shrill voices and laughter floating out across the water. Later we heard them singing some of the beautiful German folk-lieder and saw them grouped on the terrace of the rim.

It was in a tiny meadow, cupped like a miniature bowl at the foot of the mountain slopes, that we found the larger bell-like gentians growing out of tiny mounds of silvery green grass. We placed soft wads of luscious green and brown moss around the sturdy little stems of the precious sapphire flowers, and round the longer and more delicate stems of the primulas, mountain harebells and other spoils which we had gathered. It was well that we packed our flowers with such care, for we had neither reckoned wisely nor well the time left for our descent to Kandersteg. The last mile of our walk was no walk, but a run down the steep stony path; but the tiny mountain flowers were packed too carefully to be scattered or bruised by our hasty descent.

None who has ever treasured memories of exquisite moments will forget the first gentian found on the slopes of the Swiss mountains. The vivid blue of the tiny starlike flower and the deeper blue of the bell-like variety must ever remain in memory. At each return to the mountain meadows and slopes beneath the snow-clad peaks, they add more sapphires to their string of jewels. And if, like us, they are fortunate enough to stay in Hilterfingen in pansy time, they will also gather a handful of amber and amethyst from the pansy fields above the Lake of Thun.

THE line incised with a burin upon a metal plate gives, perhaps, the purest and firmest form of printed line. The line etched with acid (especially nitric) possesses a certain microscopic raggedness which may aid the artist in a rendering of light and atmospheric effect. The drypoint line, which is scratched upon a metal, depends for its value upon the amount of burr raised above the plate's surface, and is also of such a character that it may contribute something toward the light, shade and atmosphere of a picture. In other words, there exists a minute degree of brokenness or unevenness in both the etched and scratched lines which better represents the vibrations of light, and which is, therefore, more in sympathy with a scheme which necessarily involves a particular effect of light and atmosphere; whereas, the cut line is more appropriate to the tendering of contours and form for form's sake. Briefly, the difference between the engraved line, and both the bitten and drypoint lines is, in a sense, as the classic to the romantic.

The increased use of the burin by engravers in latter days seems to have come with the conquest of form in a new age of art. The concern of many present-day artists is primarily with the third dimension in form, and not the illusion of atmosphere with forms incidental.

Mr. Allan McNab is an artist who has specialized in engravings of Mediterranean scenery. By the firmly drawn outlines he seeks to express the forms, and by the sparseness of these lines he allows for the fullest play of light. The deep velvety black, which heavy drypoint lines will give, has been utilized for contrast, and to suggest distance between the bowsprit and other superstructure of the foreground ships and the town yonder. The high degree of finish invested in the center section of the townscape, and the elimination of details to the right-hand side, is the device of the artist to hold the eye within the picture. The small boat, manned by two anglers with rods and lines, has the effect of preventing a "hole" in the center of the composition.

A hint of color has been given to the townscape by the degree of tone representing tiled roofs and green trees. The character of Menton, the delightful old Mediterranean resort near the borders of Italy and France, is well suggested.

Memory of Lake Superior

I know a country of bright anonymous beaches
Where the sand sleeps unprinted till it is stone.
Granite grows loud among the hills and ditches
Of the blown water when the water is blown.

Up on the mountain the sky is everywhere,
The lake fallen hugely underfoot as if
Into the bottom of a well of air,
The island upon it little as a leaf.

The woods are dark with the rank lace of hemlock and pine,
Beech, birch, and balsam, and the shadow of these.
There are mushrooms, and thimbleberries sweeter than wine,
And a far noise of wind in the tops of the trees.

That country was all the knowledge I shall ever learn;
It was all the wisdom I shall ever have.
It was there I looked for the driftwood boughs that burn
In colours like a memory of the wave.

It was there I looked along the forest floor
For the grey feather of the grouse's wing.
It was there I learned to look for nothing more,
Looking into the sea-blue eyes of spring.

—GEORGE DILLON, in "The Flowering Stone." (New York: Viking Press.)

Peintures mentales

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE des nombreuses illustrations fort utiles que Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, emploie pour élucider ses enseignements, se trouve sous la rubrique marginale: "La pensée vue comme substance," à la page 310 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. L'auteur dit: "L'artiste n'est pas dans sa peinture. Le tableau est la pensée de l'artiste objectivée."

Parmi ceux qui fréquentent les galeries de tableaux, qui ne s'est parfois arrêté devant une toile pour contempler la beauté qu'elle exprime? Peut-être ne se rendait-on guère compte du travail mental que représentait ce tableau, dont les formes et les couleurs avaient nécessairement été mentalement conçues par l'artiste avant de pouvoir être reproduites sur la toile.

Dans un certain sens, nous sommes tous des peintres, car chacun de nous manifeste dans son existence les résultats de ses propres pensées. La plupart des gens ne se doutent pas que leurs expériences sont le fruit de leur penser; mais de nombreux incidents sont là pour nous en convaincre et pour prouver à l'homme qu'il est "tel que sont les pensées dans son âme"; aussi certaines personnes ont-elles appris à contrôler plus attentivement les modèles de pensée qu'elles acceptent et gardent dans leur conscience.

On entend parfois cette question bien naturelle: "N'y a-t-il point de norme infaillible qui permette d'ajuster les affaires humaines et de manifester plus de perfection?" Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup d'hommes obtiennent avec joie la preuve abondante qu'ils peuvent commencer dès maintenant, par la perfection de la pensée, à vivre d'une manière parfaite; que cette perfection se prouve déjà en partie et que des progrès ininterrompus en permettront l'achèvement complet.

Lorsqu'ils approchèrent de la terre promise, les enfants d'Israël reçurent de Dieu, par la bouche de Moïse, ces instructions définies: "Chassez . . . tous les habitants du pays, et détruisez toutes leurs peintures, ruinez toutes leurs images de fonte et démolissez tous leurs hauts lieux." De plus, ils furent avertis que s'ils n'obéissaient pas à cet ordre, les habitants auxquels ils auraient permis de rester seraient comme des épines dans leurs yeux et des aiguillons dans leurs côtés, les harcelant dans le pays où ils demeureraient.

Celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne apprend bientôt que, pour manifester dans son existence l'harmonie et la beauté, il ne doit entretenir que des pensées aimables, constructives, et qui l'enrichissent; des pensées qui viennent vraiment de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin. Les croyances erronées telles que la crainte, le découragement, l'incapacité, le manque ou la limitation, sont au nombre des images mentales nuisibles qui devraient être non pas projetées sur l'écran de notre vie, mais exclues de notre penser, si nous ne voulons par qu'elles deviennent de pénibles épines dans nos yeux et des aiguillons dans nos côtés. En écartant les pensées et les discussions ayant trait à la maladie ou à ses prétendues phases, nous excluons les nombreuses épines du sens matériel qui altéreraient notre sens spirituel concernant l'homme parfait créé par Dieu.

Si nous n'acceptons en pensée que la norme du Christ et sa pureté, nous obtiendrons la bénédiction promise à ceux dont le cœur est pur, et nous pourrons nous détourner promptement et fermement des peintures qui prêtent un attrait quelconque au péché et à la sensualité. Voir l'homme selon sa vraie nature, comme héritier de Dieu, et refuser ainsi d'entretenir toute croyance à l'appauvrissement présenté soit comme une nécessité, soit comme une vertu,—comme ayant le pouvoir de détruire l'héritage de l'homme,—c'est démasquer un mensonge et par ce moyen vaincre l'ennemi cruel qui voudrait nous tromper. Garder sur les murs de sa conscience des images mentales dépeignant en vives couleurs le passé qu'on regrette ou l'avenir dont on redoute les incertitudes, est chose peu sage, et ressemble à l'attitude d'un artiste qui penserait ne jamais pouvoir surpasser ses premières œuvres ou enlever un tableau déparant sa galerie.

Examiner toutes les impressions mentales qui se présentent à la conscience pour voir s'il faut les accepter, cela demande en vérité une vigilance constante; mais la paix, l'harmonie, le bien-être individuels, dépendent de la manière dont l'homme sait discerner ces impressions mentales et rejeter le mal pour n'accepter que le bien; car ce qu'on cultive dans sa conscience détermine la manifestation extérieure qui devient visible aux humains. La Science Chrétienne nous montre comment ce triage peut s'accomplir.

Un homme qui au cours des années, avait souffert à plusieurs reprises d'un sens de douleur extrêmement pénible qu'il croyait avoir hérité de son père, se rendit compte que les souffrances de ce dernier avaient été attribuées à une blessure reçue jadis à la guerre; il vit que, selon les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, la croyance qu'il pouvait être lui-même victime d'un événement ayant en apparence atteint une autre personne plus d'un demi-siècle auparavant, devait être absolument fausse. Il s'aperçut alors que la souffrance était une peinture mentale qu'il maintenait dans sa conscience; cette correction détruisit le faux concept par la compréhension de la vérité, et le Scientiste Chrétien fut guéri.

Dieu créa l'homme et lui donna la domination. Par conséquent, nous sommes spirituellement capables de gouverner nos propres pensées; et si nous constatons que des caractéristiques ou des particularités déplaisantes et tyranniques se manifestent dans notre expérience, nous devons les éliminer de notre conscience et savoir que dans la mesure où, refusant toute place aux croyances inharmonieuses et désordonnées, nous fixons notre pensée "fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies" *(Science et Santé, p. 261)*, nous verrons se manifester dans notre existence la paix et l'harmonie.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

Indian Summer

These are the days when birds come back,
A very few, a bird or two,
To take a backward look.

These are the days when skies put on
The old, old sophistries of June,—
A blue and gold mistake.

Oh, fraud that cannot cheat the bee,
Almost thy plausibility
Induces my belief.

Till ranks of seeds their witness bear,
And softly through the altered air
Hurries a timid leaf! . . .

—EMILY DICKINSON. Poems. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Mental Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many helpful illustrations used by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in elucidating her teachings, is one found under the marginal heading "Thought seen as substance," on page 310 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She says: "The artist is not in his painting. The picture is the artist's thought objectified."

Who that has ever visited a fine art gallery has not stood before some canvas drinking in the beauty depicted thereon, yet perhaps with small realization of the mental work represented by the painting? The form and color portrayed had to be mentally conceived by the artist before they were brought forth upon the canvas.

In the sense that we are all bringing forth in our own experience the results of our own thinking, we are all artists. Persons generally may not think of their experiences as the outcome of their own thinking, but numerous convincing incidents prove to the individual that "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he;" and consequently more care is being exercised by some concerning the models of thought which they accept and retain in their consciousness.

Many naturally ask, "Are there infallible standards by which we may shape our human affairs and bring forth more of perfection?" And through the teachings of Christian Science many are finding satisfying and ample proof that perfection of living through perfection of thinking may be commenced now, proved to some degree, and carried on continuously toward complete attainment.

When approaching the land of promise, the children of Israel received definite instructions from God, through Moses, to "drive out all the inhabitants of the land . . . , destroy all their pictures, and destroy all their molten images, and quite pluck down all their high places." Furthermore, they were warned that if they did not obey this command those inhabitants whom they allowed to remain would be pricks in their eyes and thorns in their sides to vex them in the land wherein they dwelt.

The student of Christian Science soon learns that if he would bring forth in his life the harmonious and beautiful he must entertain only thoughts which are lovely, constructive, and enriching, true impartations from the divine Mind, God. Erroneous beliefs of fear, discouragement, disability, lack, or limitation are some of the trouble-making mental images which should be given no objectification upon the canvas of our lives, but should be excluded from thought if we would not have them become vexatious pricks in our eyes and thorns in our sides. By rejecting thoughts and discussions of disease and its supposed phases we shut out many thorns of material sense which would deface our spiritual sense of God's perfect man.

Accepting in thought only the Christ-standard of purity brings forth the blessing promised to the pure in heart, and enables one to turn away promptly and steadfastly from the pictures of sin and sensuality as having any attraction. Seeing man in his true nature as an heir of God, thereby refusing to entertain any belief of impoverishment, portrayed either as a necessity or a virtue, or as having power to destroy man's inheritance, exposes as a lie and thus defeats a ruthless enemy which would deceive us. To leave vivid mental pictures of a regretted past or apprehension of an uncertain future on the walls of our consciousness is as unwise as it would be for an artist to think he could never improve upon his past accomplishments, or remove a picture from his gallery.

The challenging of every mental impression coming to one's consciousness before accepting it as valid does indeed require constant vigilance, but upon the ability to discern the nature of such mental impressions, to reject the evil and accept only the good, depends the peace, harmony, and well-being of the individual; for what is cherished in one's consciousness determines the outward manifestation humanly beheld. Christian Science shows us how to accomplish this.

One who had suffered at times, over a long period of years, from a distressing sense of pain supposedly inherited from his father, upon realizing that his father's suffering was considered to be the result of a wound received in a war, saw how erroneous, according to the teachings of Christian Science, was the belief that he could be distressed by anything which had, according to human explanation, occurred to another person more than half a century previously. It was then perceived that the suffering was but a mental picture which was being held in his own consciousness; and with this correction the erroneous concept was destroyed by the understanding of the truth, and he was thereby healed.

God created man and endowed him with dominion. We have, therefore, the spiritual ability to rule our own thoughts; and if we find unlovely and enslaving characteristics or traits manifested in our experience, we must eliminate them from our consciousness, knowing that in proportion as we refuse occupancy to discordant and disturbing beliefs and "hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" (Science and Health, p. 261), we shall find peace and harmony being manifested in our lives.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Poet

For it is not metres, but a metre-making argument that makes a poem—a thought so passionate and alive, that like the spirit of a plant or an animal it has an architecture of its own and adorns nature with a new thing. The thought and the form are equal in the order of time, but in the order of genesis the thought is prior to the form. The poet has a new thought; he has a whole new experience to unfold; he will tell us how it was with him, and all men will be richer in his fortune. For the experience of each new age requires a new confession, and the world seems always waiting for its poet. I remember when I was young how much I was moved one morning by tidings that genius had appeared in a youth who sat near me at table. He had left his work and gone rambling none knew whither, and had written hundreds of lines, but could not tell whether that which was in him was therein told; he could tell nothing but that all was changed—man, beast, heaven, earth and sea. How gladly we listened! how credulous! Society seemed to be compromised. We sat in the aurora of a sunrise which was to put out all the stars. Boston seemed to be twice the distance it had the night before. . . . Plutarch and Shakespeare were in the yellow leaf, and Homer no more should be heard of.—From "The Poet," by R. W. EMERSON.

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Somerville and J. J. Munger Lead In Amateur Golf

Score Cards of 70—Field Promises to Turn in Low Scores to Qualify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12—Unless there is a decided falling off today in the playing of the second half of the 36-hole qualifying round of the United States amateur golf championship tournament which opened on the Kenwood Country Club links yesterday, it is expected to take 150 to qualify for match play. If this is the case, it will be the lowest qualifying card ever required to qualify for one of these tournaments. Last year it required a play-off of 152-cards.

With C. Ross Somerville of Canada, the defending champion, and Jack J. Munger, a schoolboy from Dallas, Texas, leading the field of 152 golfers who teed off yesterday for the first 18 holes of the qualifying round, with cards of 70, no less than 45 of the players had cards of 75 or better. As only 32 can qualify, it is quite easy to see that last year's qualifying figures should be bettered today.

Somerville and Munger, the latter winner of the interscholastic golf championship this spring as a student at Hill School, were the only players able to better par for the course yesterday. The players were somewhat hampered by a southwest breeze and, considering conditions, the cards turned in were all the more praiseworthy. George T. Dunlap Jr., former Princeton intercollegiate champion, came in third with a par-equaling card of 71. John Goodman of Omaha, holder of the United States open championship, tied with Willie Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y.; John N. Fisher, University of Michigan star and former intercollegiate champion, and four other players, for fourth place with cards of 72. Charles Evans Jr., United States open champion in 1916 and amateur champion in 1916 and 1920, and Charles H. Seaver, Stanford University star were among the players having cards of 75 and apparently on the border line of qualifying.

Among those former stars who had cards of over 75 and who will have to improve today, if they are to get into match play, are: Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland Golf Club, amateur champion in 1921; Max R. Marston, Gulph Mills Golf Club, amateur champion in 1923; H. Chandler Egan, Del Monte Golf & Country Club, amateur champion in 1904 and 1905; George J. Voigt, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Jesse W. Sweetser, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., amateur champion in 1922.

United States Golf Qualifying Round—First 18 Holes

By the Associated Press

C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont.	35	35	70
Jack J. Munger, Dallas, Texas	34	36	70
G. T. Dunlap Jr., Flushing, N. Y.	35	36	71
W. D. Edwards, San Jose, Calif.	38	34	72
Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	35	37	72
John N. Fischer, Cincinnati	35	37	72
Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas	37	35	72
Willie Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	35	37	72
John Goodman, Omaha, Neb.	37	35	72
W. R. Long Jr., Austin, Texas	38	34	72
F. J. Wright Jr., Boston	35	38	73
John Florio, Columbus, Ohio	36	37	73
E. V. Homans, Englewood, N. J.	35	38	73
Craig Krayenbuhl, Louisville, Ky.	37	36	73
W. O. Blaney, Boston	37	37	74
W. L. Little Jr., San Francisco	38	36	74
F. P. Anderson Jr., Summit, N. J.	39	35	74
Earl Berryhill, Colorado Springs	37	37	74
F. J. English, Denver	40	34	74
Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha	37	37	74
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.	37	37	74
Rogert Kelly, Los Angeles	38	36	74
Ira L. Cough, Wheaton, Ill.	36	38	74
Denmar Miller, Des Moines, Iowa	37	37	74
E. L. Cauldwell, Baltimore, Md.	38	36	74
B. H. Cowdery, Omaha	36	38	74
Jack Westland, Winnetka, Ill.	37	37	74
C. R. Yates, Atlanta, Ga.	35	39	74
Don McKenna, Nakoma, Wis.	38	36	74
Edward Hamant, Dayton, Ohio	38	37	75
W. F. Marks, Oakmont	39	36	75
Charles Kocsis, Redford, Mich.	38	37	75
H. L. Beyer Jr., Newton Square	38	37	75
M. J. McCarthy Jr., Cleveland	39	36	75
J. M. Tucker, Rochester, N. Y.	37	38	75
Jim Milward, Nakoma, Wis.	37	38	75
Will Gunn Jr., Wallingford, Penna	36	39	75
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	37	38	75
W. C. Chapin, Rochester, N. Y.	39	36	75
R. M. Grant, Hartford, Conn	38	37	75
Verne Stewart, Albuquerque, N. M.	37	38	75
J. Larner Jr., Wauwatosa, Wis.	40	35	75
J. S. Manion, St. Louis	40	35	75
C. H. Seaver, Los Angeles	41	34	75
Douglas Casy, Riverside, Ill.	39	36	75
John Hines, Garden City, N. Y.	40	36	76
J. L. Brumley, Knoxville, Tenn.	40	36	76
J. M. Wells, East Liverpool, Ohio	39	37	76
W. B. McCullough Jr., Abingdon	37	39	76
Paul Hyde, Buffalo	38	38	76
Hunter Hicks, Glencoe, Ill.	42	34	76
J. P. Guilford, Newton, Mass.	40	36	76
A. F. Lynch, Riverside, Ill.	40	36	76
J. P. Lynch, West Newton	37	39	76
J. E. Doian Jr., Worcester	40	37	77
M. J. Stuart, Stapleton, N. Y.	42	35	77
Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach	39	38	77
F. W. Ryan, Birmingham	38	39	77
Leonard Martin, Rye, N. Y.	37	40	77
M. R. Marston, Gulp Mills	38	39	77
E. H. Driggs Jr., Garden City	39	38	77
H. C. Egan, Del Monte	38	39	77
Chris Brinke, Newton Square	39	38	77
R. H. Kepler, Dayton, Ohio	43	34	77
Reynolds Smith, Dallas, Texas	38	39	77
Neil Ransick, Cincinnati	41	36	77
John D. Ames, Golf, Ill.	38	39	77
Eph Collins, Cincinnati	41	36	77
Nicol Thompson Jr., Toronto	38	39	77
Jack Malloy, Tulsa, Okla.	40	37	77
Jack Cummins, Cleveland	37	40	77
Jack Mahoney, Lexington, Ky.	41	36	77
Carl Dann Jr., Orlando, Fla.	39	38	77
E. R. Held Jr., Jamesburg, N. J.	39	38	77
Bob Carey, Chicago	39	39	78
Frank Noyes, Ardsley, N. Y.	39	39	78
J. W. Hoerner, Palo Alto	39	39	78
W. Y. Dear Jr., Montclair, N. J.	41	37	78
G. J. Voigt, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	38	40	78
S. P. Perry, Birmingham, Ala.	41	37	78
S. W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y.	41	37	78
Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y.	39	39	78
Donald Armstrong, Aurora, Ill.	39	39	78
Hugh H. Clines, Louisville, Ky.	39	39	78
Casper Hofman 3d, Denver, Colo.	40	38	78
Leland Hamman, Paris, Texas	41	38	79
W. H. Gardner, Buffalo	38	41	79
Oliver Transue, Hartville, Ohio	43	36	79
W. F. Crossley, Dedham, Mass.	41	38	79
E. K. Beukoms, Grand Rapids	44	35	79
Scott Campbell, Seattle	38	41	79
R. S. Peacock, Washington, D. C.	38	41	79
E. O. Schilberg, Glenview, Ill.	41	38	79
H. R. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y.	41	38	79
N. E. Edgerton, Raleigh, N. C.	41	39	80
Charles W. Kent, Richmond, Va.	40	40	80
Spencer Overton, Baltimore, Md.	39	41	80
W. S. Day Jr., Elmhurst, Ill.	39	41	80
Frank Staller, Kansas City, Mo.	41	39	80
E. F. Carter, Pt. Washington	42	38	80
J. E. Parker Jr., West Orange	43	37	80
Perry E. Hall, Gulp Mills	42	38	80
J. W. Hughes, Omaha, Neb.	43	37	80
Gordon Kummer, Milwaukee	40	40	80
G. W. Duyall, Kansas City, Mo.	41	39	80
John B. Nash, London, Ont.	41	39	80
L. C. Stewart Jr., Washington	41	39	80
H. Law Weatherwax, Albany, N. Y.	42	38	80
Nelson J. Ruddy, Cincinnati, Ohio	42	38	80
E. P. Kirouac, Walpole, Mass.	43	37	80
Fred Brandt Jr., Pittsburgh	42	38	80
Richard Ashley, Kenosha, Wis.	39	41	80
Carlin Short, Cleveland	42	38	80
C. F. Sheldon, Mount Union	42	38	80
Pete Jordan, Des Moines, Iowa	38	42	80
H. Robertson, Oklahoma City	42	38	80
William Lain, Chicago	43	38	81
Owen Covey, Salt Lake City	41	40	81
J. Toomer, Hendersonville, N. C.	41	40	81
C. B. Mitchell 2d, Clementon	40	42	82
J. J. Sharkey, West Orange, N. J.	37	45	82
Dow Ahern, Willimantic, Conn.	42	40	82
Billy Sixty, Milwaukee	42	40	82
Robert Fahy, Los Angeles	40	42	82
Evan Schiltz, Hartville, Ohio	36	46	82
Van Horne Ely Jr., Absecon	43	39	82
Bobby Bervis, Dayton, Ohio	42	41	83
Lester H. Bolstad, St. Paul, Minn.	41	42	83
Carl Aydelott, Omaha, Neb.	43	40	83
Wally Chadwell, Omaha, Neb.	43	40	83
A. L. Thexton, Cincinnati	44	39	83
Fred Newman Jr., Raleigh, N. C.	42	41	83
M. V. Baxter Jr., Pittsburgh	45	39	84
S. E. Hawley, Oakmont, Calif.	44	40	84
Nelson Macrea, Wilmington, N. C.	46	38	84
Earl Stokes, Louisville, Ky.	41	44	85
Ira S. Holden, Madeira, Ohio	43	42	85
E. H. Moltham, Gulp Mills	44	42	86
Regis Wolff, Bellevue, Penn.	40	46	86
Miller B. Stevison, Chevy Chase	45	41	86
Dewitt W. Balch, Madeira, Ohio	44	43	87
Bob McCormack, Willoughby, Ohio	48	41	89

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By-Plays

Now for the 1934 Tennis Season

WHEN Frederick J. Perry of England and John H. Crawford of Australia qualified for the final round of the United States lawn-tennis championship singles at Forest Hills, last week, they brought to a close one of the most disappointing tennis seasons that the United States has known in many a year. Starting out with the expectation that the United States Davis Cup team would bring that trophy back to its home shores after a long stay in France, that United States players would win the Wimbledon title in men's and women's singles and possibly doubles, and then culminate a most successful season by keeping the United States singles and doubles titles on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, the season actually ended by finding the women's Wimbledon title, the United States women's singles and the United States men's doubles the only big titles now possessed by Uncle Sam's representatives. Far from what was expected when the season opened!

Many and varied are the reasons being given for the failure of the Americans. One, however, that should not be overlooked and which, we believe, has not received all the attention it is entitled to, is the improvement of the overseas players during the last 12 months. Indeed, this may be the only reason necessary; but certain facts would seem to indicate that there may have been other causes. That H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. had been kept too busy by the United States Lawn Tennis Association and thus given more tennis than they could take care of properly seems to be a quite logical reason for at least part of their poor showing in major tennis circles. The U. S. L. T. A. certainly did a nice thing in letting the Australians see our leading players in action last winter; but it looks as if it did not improve the playing of the United States players during the past spring and summer.

Nineteen thirty-three is now a matter of history, so far as major tennis championship titles are concerned, and it is already time to look ahead to 1934. The next annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A. promises to be a very interesting one in more ways than one. It is to be hoped that the tennis authorities will go into the whole situation from top to bottom and find some solution which will put the great net game on a more rational and successful foundation than it has enjoyed during the last year or so. Perhaps, if the game were taken less seriously and more as an amateur sport, the United States might enjoy greater successes, even though there might be a slight falling off in the financial returns.

* * *

"Horseshoes" For the Olympics

"Thunderous roaring greeted the horseshoe pitchers as they trotted through the entrance portals—Olympic honors and 'ringers' ringing in their ears." A little far-fetched, perhaps, but not altogether an impossible situation in the near future. The secretary-treasurer of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, R. B. Howard of London, Ohio, already is busy organizing the sport for amateurs and professionals, and with the Controlling Committee of Five is hoping to have horseshoe pitching accepted as an Olympic sport. Many cities and towns in the United States have provided flood lights on the public parks to enable citizens to enjoy the fun at night.

* * *

Down Come Football Prices in Central West

Prices for admission to football games in the middle West are coming down again. At Northwestern University a 30 per cent reduction has been made, bringing the top down to $2.50. At Indiana University a second 20 per cent cut in two years is announced, the top now being $2. A similar scale, with plenty of seats for $1, is heralded by Purdue University. In the Big Six, a uniform $2 top is set for all Conference games, the cuts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. Most of the 60,000 who saw the recent East-West game at Soldier Field in Chicago paid $1. All of the foregoing figures are minus the 10 per cent federal amusement tax. Without a big crowd, half of the flavor of football is lost. Lower prices should restore some of the tang and zest of the gridiron's best seasons.

Hubbell in Relief Rôle As New York Bests Cincinnati

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	51	.619
Chicago	77	61	.558
Pittsburgh	76	61	.555
St. Louis	76	65	.539
Boston	72	64	.529
Brooklyn	56	77	.421
Philadelphia	52	79	.397
Cincinnati	52	86	.377

Results Sept. 11

Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
New York 3, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia at Chicago, postponed.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, postponed.

Carl Hubbell, star left-handed pitcher in the National League, came to the rescue of one of his mates yesterday at Redland Field and helped the New York Giants to a 3-to-1 baseball victory over the Cincinnati Reds. The tall, slim boxman, who pitched a full game against the Pirates on Friday and the last three innings of the first game of a doubleheader Sunday, replaced Herman Bell in the box in the seventh yesterday and limited his opponents to one single in the remaining three innings.

The contest was a pitchers' battle between Red Lucas and Bell for six innings, but the latter showed signs of weakening in the seventh and Hubbell was called in. Each team scored once in the sixth, but a single by Bell, Critz's triple and Terry's single, gave the Giants their winning runs in the seventh. Gus Mancuso hit a single, double and triple for the league leaders.

Ed Brandt, who probably ranks second to Hubbell among the left-handers of the senior circuit, pitched six-hit ball yesterday against the St. Louis Cardinals, giving the Boston Braves a 3-to-0 triumph. The Tribe won the game in the first inning with Bill Walker pitching for the Cards. Urbanski opened with a single and was forced by Maranville. Jordan then singled to right, and both he and the "Rabbit" scored when Berger drove a long triple to right field. Lee's triple and Mowry's fly to center gave Boston another run in the fourth.

Brandt's control was very good. He walked only one man and struck out four. Walker, however, yielded eight hits in as many innings and Jess Haines, who relieved him, was touched for two more in the ninth. The victory put the Braves within 1½ games of the fourth-place Cards. The scores by innings:

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	12	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Bell, Hubbell and Mancuso; Lucas and Crouch. Winning pitcher—Bell. Umpires—Quigley, Reardon and McGrew. Time—2h. 12m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Brandt and Hogan; Walker, Haines and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Barr and Moran. Time—1h. 47m.

West Indians Score Only 130

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., Sept. 12 (Canadian Press)—Rapid progress was made yesterday in the cricket match between the British West Indies and H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven. Replying to the English team's first innings total of 310, the West Indians compiled only 130. In the second innings Leveson-Gower's eleven had scored 106 for four wickets when play closed.

Miss Hicks Takes Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 12—Helen L. Hicks of the Lido Country Club, Long Beach, won the qualifying gold medal in the annual women's invitation golf tournament of the Greenwich Country Club here yesterday with a card of 82. Helen Stilleck, champion of the home club, turned in the next best card, an 85.

M. S. C. Squad of 30 Reports

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 12 (AP)—Led by Louis J. Bush '34, captain and leading scorer in the nation last fall, the Massachusetts State College football squad, numbering 30, reported to Head Coach M. H. (Mel) Taube here yesterday. The reporting group included 11 lettermen. Two drills a day are planned until the regular college session opens.

Southall's Speedy Wheels

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—F. W. Southall, all-round star of the Norwood Paragon Club, beat all previous cycling records for a 100-mile road race when he recently gained his fifth victory in the annual Bath Road competition. The event is regarded as the blue ribbon of British road cycling. Southall's time was 4h. 30m. 10s., and he finished nearly two minutes ahead of the second man, J. J. Salt. The race was instituted in 1890, and it is interesting to compare the time on that occasion—6h. 38m. 54s.—with Southall's this year. The record beaten by Southall was F. G. Frost's 4h. 33m. 49s. The team prize for 1933 went to Norwood Paragon.

Practice Gets A Good Start In The Southwest

Football Critics Disagree as to Outcome of 1933 Conference Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 12—Squads ranging from the 70-odd players of University of Texas to Rice Institute's 35 warriors, began practice officially Monday as Southwest Conference football training got under way. At the majority of the seven training camps the issuance of equipment and other pre-practice necessities were attended to Saturday so that practice might begin immediately Monday and scrimmages held by the middle of the week. By Conference ruling, adopted several years ago, Southwest gridiron squads are not allowed to start practice before Sept. 10.

Because of the fact that nearly every coach is relying on sophomore prospects around which to mold a formidable eleven, and since, by the new Conference ruling adopted by Southwest heads at the last winter meeting, junior college players will be able to take part in varsity athletics their first year in college, critics generally disagree as to the outcome of the 1933 race. Texas Christian University, University of Texas, Southern Methodist University, and Baylor University are conceded the best chance at the 1933 crown. It is the first time in recent years that a Southwest Conference team does not have sufficient strength from the year-before team to be rated an outstanding favorite.

Coach Francis A. Schmidt of Texas Christian University probably faces the most difficult task. With nearly every letterman graduated, including his entire first-string line, Coach Schmidt has to build his eleven around a few of left-over squadmen from the 1932 group, several outstanding sophomore prospects, and a handful of junior college transfers.

Coach Clyde Littlefield at University of Texas has a similar problem. His 1932 team was composed largely of seniors and he must look to the sophomore ranks for material.

Southern Methodist bases its title hopes entirely on sophomores. Its freshmen eleven of last season was reputed to have been stronger than the varsity.

Except that few players were lost from last year's squad and that a host of promising sophomores will be available, little is known about Baylor.

Expected to be the "dark horse" of the Conference, Arkansas is basing its hopes on a group of juniors. Rice Institute's chances depend on Coach Jack Meagher's ability to mold an eleven out of a group of last year men and a few unexperienced sophomores.

Texas Christian University will have two games behind it before any of the other Southwest Conference teams swing into action. The Christians open the season against Austin College in Sherman the night of Sept. 15. The following week the Horned Frogs play Daniel Baker at Brownwood.

Conference business managers of football are optimistic over the chances of a good season from the financial standpoint. According to Edwin W. Olle, business manager of intercollegiate athletics at University of Texas, prospects for large ticket sales are better than they have been for several years.

Dartmouth Working With Forward Pass

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 12 (AP)—Dartmouth's football candidates, numbering 82, assembled on Memorial Field yesterday for the initial practice of the season and immediately turned to the forward pass, which has been the keynote of the Green's attack for many seasons.

The squad totaled 16,636 pounds, and out of this tonnage head Coach Jackson L. Cannell started putting together a gridiron machine that will attempt one of the hardest schedules in the East. The Indians, after three easy opening games, face an unbroken string of major opponents, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Chicago, on successive Saturdays starting Oct. 21.

Only one veteran missed yesterday's opening, Albert C. Baldwin '34 of South Orange, N. J., a tackle. Samuel Fishman '34 and Roald A. Morton '34, two backfield aces, arrived too late to get into the workout. The coaching staff was augmented by the presence of William J. (Bill) Hoffman, last year's captain, and Charles Sullivan Jr., one of the 1930 ends.

Dr. Norman Crisp, "Swede" Youngstrom, Charlie Litzenberger and Sid Hazelton were in their usual coaching berths. After such routine conditioning exercises as grass drill and calisthenics, Coach Cannell divided the candidates into sections and ran through a sequence of drills, starting from where he left off when the spring training season ended.

Cannell has ordered two practice sessions every day until college opens a week from Thursday.

Browns Purchase Weaver

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12 (AP)—James Weaver, 230-pound right-handed pitcher for the Newark club of the International League, has been purchased by the St. Louis Browns, L. C. McEvoy, vice-president of the Browns, declined to announce the cash which figured in the deal. Other players to figure in the transaction would be announced next spring, he said. Weaver formerly owned by the New York Yankees, has won 25 and lost 11 for Newark this year.

Greenleaf and Ponzi Divide

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—E. Ralph Greenleaf and Andrew Ponzi divided the first two blocks in their 12-block pocket billiard match here yesterday, the former winning in the afternoon, 100 to 96, with Ponzi winning in the evening by the same score. Greenleaf took six innings in the afternoon and had a high run of 40, while Ponzi took seven innings to win his block and had a high run of 39.

Mrs. Vare Returns to Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12—The return of Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. to golf competition featured the opening-round's play in the annual Mary Thayer Farnum Cup tournament here yesterday. Frances Williams of Allentown turned in the best card when she was out in 42 and home in the same number for an 84. Mrs. Vare had the next best card, an 86.

Ranking Women And Men Golfers to Meet

By the Associated Press

Locust Valley, N. Y., Sept. 12

AN unique golf tournament in which ranking men and women golf stars of the United States will oppose each other in mixed Scotch foursomes is being arranged for the Piping Rock Club Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 by Mrs. Marshall Field.

Thirty-two couples will qualify at medal play on the first day, followed by three days of match competition.

Among those invited to play are Virginia Van Wie, United States champion; Mrs. Edwin H. Orcutt, Charlotte Glutting, Rosalie Knapp, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, Mrs. Leo G. Federman, and Jess W. Sweetser, Francis de S. Ouimet, Jess P. Guilford, Johnny Scheftel, Johnny Fischer, Max R. Marston, Gardiner White, Edmund H. Driggs and Robert Sweeney.

Monte Weaver Wins Putting Senators Nearer to Pennant

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	91	46	.664
New York	80	54	.597
Philadelphia	70	65	.519
Cleveland	72	69	.511
Detroit	69	71	.493
Chicago	61	77	.442
Boston	57	82	.410
St. Louis	51	87	.370

Results Sept. 11

Washington 5, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 5, New York 1.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 0.
Only games scheduled.

Monte Weaver pitched the Washington Senators one step nearer to the world series yesterday when he defeated the Cleveland Indians in an American League baseball game, 5 to 1. The Senators need only split even in their 16 remaining games to capture the pennant. Weaver, although touched for eight safeties, was not scored upon until the ninth inning. The Senators, led by Goose Goslin, collected six hits off right-handed Mel Harder in the first six innings and scored all of the runs they needed. Goslin led the attack with three hits and crossed the plate each time he was on base. Fred Schulte batted in two runs and had a double and single. Heinie Manush's double and triple accounted for three runs. Bill Knickerbocker connected with three hits for the Indians.

That sensational rookie right-hander from Louisville, Johnny Marcum pitched his second successive shutout for the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday against the Chicago White Sox in the second half of a doubleheader, after Bob Grove had won his twenty-first contest of the year in the opener. Marcum has pitched two full games since joining the A's and has not allowed a run. Yesterday he limited the White Sox to five hits and twice struck out the great Al Simmons. His mates hit hard behind him, Eric McNair getting a homer.

Grove and Ted Lyons battled it out in the first game, the Athletics winning the contest with a two-run rally in the fourth. The White Sox started off in smart fashion, but could do nothing against Grove after the first inning. Max Bishop led the Philadelphia drive in this game with two doubles and a single.

The hard-hitting New York Yankees collected only four hits off big Fred Marberry yesterday and the Detroit Tigers scored a 5-to-1 victory. Red Ruffing battled with Marberry for six innings, but in the seventh the Tigers put on a rally which netted three runs, and from that time on the Yanks were far in the rear. Earl Combs scored the only New York run in the first inning. Ervin Fox continued his brilliant playing for the Tigers, hitting a single, double and triple, and scoring three runs. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	x	5	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	1

Batteries—Weaver and Sewell; Harder, Hudlin and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 58m.

At Philadelphia—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	x	5	7	0
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Lyons and Berry. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 26m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	x	8	14	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Marcum and Cochrane; Heving, Gaston and Berry. Losing pitcher—Heving. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 54m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	11	0
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Marberry and Hayworth; Ruffing and Dickey. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 30m.

Small Squad at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Forty-five Cornell University football candidates, smallest number in years, reported to Coach Gilmour Dobie yesterday. Already without Capt. Frank K. Murdock '34, right tackle, the squad also lost Richard H. Reiber '35, regular end two years ago, through scholastic ineligibility. Ten letter men reported for light morning and afternoon drills in chilly weather. They were D. E. Anderson '34 and Frank J. Irving '35, ends; Harry Shaub '34, N. E. Kossack '34, and T. C. Borland '35, guards; J. J. Ferraro '34, Homer R. Geoffrion '34, R. S. Grant '34, W. D. Switzer '35, and J. W. Terry '34, backs.

Vandals Win at Cricket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12—The Cambridge University Vandals, who are touring the United States and Canada, defeated an All-Philadelphia cricket team here yesterday by 119 runs and two wickets. All-Philadelphia scored 103 runs, and then the visitors went in and scored 222 runs for the loss of seven wickets, although they won the match with 104 runs and the loss of only two wickets.

Solters Wins Batting Title

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Julius Solters, Baltimore's slugging outfielder recently sold to the Boston Red sox, captured the batting championship of the International League, according to unofficial averages. Playing in 147 games, Solters batted .361 to finish three points in front of Ike Boone of Toronto, who pounded the ball at a .358 clip in 157 contests. Harry Smythe, also of Baltimore, topped the pitching records with 21 victories, as compared to 8 defeats.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Ada MacKenzie Leads Canadian Open Golf Play

Scores an 82, 41 on Each Nine, to Lead Field by Six Strokes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 12—Ada MacKenzie of Toronto, four times holder of the Canadian women's open golf title, led a small and entirely Canadian field in the 18-hole qualifying round of the 1933 championship over the local Pine Ridge Golf Club on Monday with an 82. She was consistent, scoring a 41 on each nine, and she won the medal by a six-stroke margin over Margery Kirkham of Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., the defending champion, and Isobel Pepall of Lambton Golf Club, the Ontario junior title holder.

Most of the competitors were from this city as the great traveling distance cut down the number of entrants from eastern Canada while the other sections of western Canada were but sparsely represented.

As a result of their play in the qualifying round the first four players have been established as the strongest favorites with Misses MacKenzie and Kirkham expected to go to the final. Match play starts Tuesday over the 18-hole route and the final on Saturday will be over 36 holes. The scores of the qualifiers were:

	Out	In	Tl.
Ada Mackenzie, Toronto	41	41	82
Isobel Pepall, Lambton	44	44	88
Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills	43	45	88
Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, Winnipeg	42	47	89
Maryon Murphy, Ottawa	51	41	92
Mrs. B. P. Pellens, Winnipeg	47	47	94
Mrs. J. Rogers, Winnipeg	48	47	95
Lois McLaren, Winnipeg	47	48	95
Rosamond Northwood, Winnipeg	48	48	96
Mrs. N. R. Desbrisay, Winnipeg	51	46	97
Lorna Blackburn, Ottawa	45	53	98
Helena Spears, Hamilton	48	50	98
Mrs. G. C. Balfour, Winnipeg	49	50	99
Mrs. R. S. Rideout, Regina	49	50	99
Donna Baxter, Winnipeg	51	49	100
Barbara Northwood, Winnipeg	50	50	100
Mrs. E. Crockett, Rosedale	51	50	101
Mrs. H. A. McDowell, Vancouver	48	53	101
Mrs. W. G. More, Toronto Golf	52	49	101
Mrs. D. Laird, Winnipeg	52	50	102
Mrs. A. McBain, Winnipeg	52	50	102
Mrs. J. H. Foster, Winnipeg	52	51	103
Mrs. G. Ritchie, Winnipeg	54	50	104
Mrs. Theodore Kipp, Winnipeg	53	51	104
Eldine Cross, Winnipeg	54	50	104
Mrs. J. W. Simser, Miss.	56	49	105
Mrs. D. S. Creighton, Regina	52	53	105
Mrs. H. F. Patterson, Rosedale	52	53	105
Gwen Detchen, Winnipeg	55	50	105
Verna Henning, Win

Progress in Education

A Rising Above the Strife

When Students of Warring Nations Sing Together

By ELIZABETH M. LEE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN EAGER group were sitting around the last camp fire, "The Fire of the Open Heart," they always call it. The moon cast its golden rays across the Atlantic as it lapped the shores of Uruguay. Ten days of camp life lay behind these young people of many nations and before they separated they were trying to tell each other what this conference had meant to them.

A young student of architecture was standing in the midst of the group, the glow from the fire lighting up his face. "Comrades," he was saying, "I had never really faced the world before these days here opened up new vistas of thought. I'm going back to my university determined to search out the causes of the economic ills that so trouble our countries. I'm going to do my part to wipe out war and unemployment and to create those spiritual values needed to build a better world."

Second Conference

These young people were attending the second International Student Conference at Piriapolis, Uruguay. Far back on the hillside, looking down over the ribbon-like beach, away from the sound of the madding crowd of holiday seekers who spend fruitless days in the fashionable resort, lies this South American "campamento" of the Young Men's Christian Association, about three hours' bus ride from the capital city of Montevideo. During the summer month of January the buses deposit their loads of students with their tennis rackets, bathing suits, cameras and notebooks, and the hillside echoes with sounds of merry life

The morning hours find the campers in discussion, divided into groups according to their interests. These South American students take life seriously and already feel a responsibility in governmental affairs, looking forward to being the future leaders of their countries. They are thinking now upon unemployment, Latin-American solidarity, the spiritual values needed to meet the problems of this perplexing decade They discuss peace and war with deep feeling, for Bolivia and Paraguay are actually at war and their young people know what it means. The discussions are often heated, for the campers represent every phase of thought from the very conservative to the startlingly radical

The heat of midday invites a "siesta" and quiet reigns. Late afternoon finds the young people scattered all over the camp and the little village. Some go on long walks, or horseback-riding; others run down the hill to the beach for a swim. Some prefer the tennis courts or the golf links.

The Hour by the Camp Fire

Every camper would tell you that the best part of the life at Piriapolis is the hour around the blazing fire high up on the hill. Here they share together their national culture and their special problems. Here they really come to know each other

Mexico holds forth on the first evening. Señor Saldivar, in his wide sombrero and brightly colored serapi, makes an unforgettable picture as he stands there in the dim firelight, telling the stories of his country, singing Mexican songs. Señorita Oliva describes her native land, Chile, across the high Andes, where political and social changes happen almost overnight and the young people are pressing on into wider reaches of life. Señorita Oropesa of Boliva tells of her nation's history, her people, her pressing problems, of tin and oil, of foreign loans and undetermined boundary lines which have brought confusion and even war into the heart of South America. Margarita Comes represents Uruguay and reads native fables in the light of the glowing fire.

It is Paraguay's turn tonight. Guillermo Paats has just finished his examinations and received his diploma as a graduate dentist. He mingles the friendly spirit of his Dutch father and the charm of his Spanish mother. He stands by the fire and takes his friends on a fascinating journey to his fatherland up the River Paraná to the River Paraguay and on to the great capital city of Asunción. He tells of traditions and customs in his faraway home. He says he wants to sing a polka but he cannot sing it alone. He calls a partner from the group. It is Señorita Oropesa, the Bolivia girl. Paraguayans and Bolivians are killing each other that very hour in the Gran Chaco, but these youthful voices blend in music and help one to forget.

The song over, Paats continues his story of Paraguay. He tells how his family gave him a little "bandera," the flag of his country, when he left home to enter the University of Montevideo; how he has treasured it all through these years. Now he wants to pass it on to one of his fellow students.

There are three Paraguayans in the group. Which one will Paats choose as the custodian of his flag? He calls on no Paraguayan. A little murmur of surprise runs through the crowd as Guillermo says, "I want to give my 'bandera' to my 'companers' of the dance, Jael Oropesa."

Down from the hillside to the camp fire comes Jael once again. They stand together, the fair-haired boy from Paraguay and the dark-haired Bolivian girl. A tiny silk flag flutters between them. A deep silence hangs over the campers. Paats has lifted them above national hatred and misunderstanding. Bolivia and Paraguay are at war—but these two young people are rising above the strife. Someone calls out. "Por la paz de America!" and the crowd breaks into cheers.

In Silence

As they go slowly down the hill from that last camp fire, there is a strange silence among those young people. They are remembering that this very morning Paats had a letter from home telling him that his country was calling, that he must leave his budding professional life and go up the long river to do his bit for Paraguay. They realize sadly that he may have to waste his fine, young life for the sake of oil and tin and boundaries, and they breathe a prayer that the end of this war may come before their friend is swallowed up in the "Green Hell" of the Gran Chaco, where so many others have been sacrificed during the past 12 months.

It all makes war to the South American young people more than just an item in the morning's newspaper. They must do something about it Before the conference closes they draw up a manifesto which they send to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of each country in South America and to the Committee of Neutrals in Washington. It reads:

"The Second International Student Conference meeting in Piriapolis under the auspices of the South American Federation of Young Men's Christian Association and the continental committee of the Young Woman's Christian Association has held its sessions and deliberations under the tragic shadow of war, both real and imminent, between brother countries which have proclaimed the same generous principles of internal and international justice; which are joined by the same links of race, history, language and democracy; which before God and humanity have the obligation and the duty to be homes of free and brotherly men, working to develop their enormous, semipopulated territories, to educate their children and to realize a more effective coöperation and exchange of men, ideas and things.

"And in the confidence that their hopes will be properly interpreted as the expression of the soul of America without political, economic, religious or social prejudice, they beg of the contestants, the litigants and the neutrals a supreme effort of abnegation and Christian love, that the war cease immediately and the solution of their differences be given over to international justice. The lives that would be saved, the productive work that would be revived, and the extinction of hatred are of more vital worth than the disputed territories. The lesson of the centuries teaches that solutions gained by violence have been precarious and sterile."

Only a small group of young people on that vast southern continent, yet from such groups may come in the future a better understanding between those South American countries already bound together by a common inheritance and a common language.

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Berkeley Hall School Adds Senior High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

THE change at the Berkeley Hall School from its beginning with a small group of children in a private residence to its present stage with a school home of attractive buildings and grounds has not been accomplished without its periods of stress; but out of these periods has come the satisfaction of seeing boys and girls gaining their education in an environment which gives inspiration, joy, and freedom in all their activities. And now the addition of the senior high school department extends this educational opportunity to a still larger group of students. The enriching program of work and play which has been developing during the years of the school's existence will be enlarged to meet the needs.

The wholesome and joyous atmosphere of thought which pervades the school is expressed even in the buildings. These are in a modified style of English architecture, especially designed to allow generous admission of the light and color which so riotously prevail in southern California. These tints are caught and reflected in the fittings and furnishings of every building.

The distinctive service which Berkeley Hall renders as an educational institution is in providing an atmosphere of thought wherein each pupil responds to a liberating influence, giving abundant expression of his native abilities. Each child learns the richness and joy of life in the present, and is not made to feel that all attention is being given to preparation for life in the future. With such training, the future takes care of itself.

Since the work offered heretofore by Berkeley Hall took pupils only through junior high school, they had to go elsewhere to continue their studies; but it was found that the type of training received in these earlier years enabled them to maintain unusually satisfying records as they went on into more advanced work.

To give these boys and girls such satisfying experiences, a balanced program is carried on. There is close correlation and integration of work of the many departments: the various phases of classroom work itself; sports and other recreational activities; social life; trips to places of interest, industry, government, etc., all of which gives students an appreciative understanding of the constructive affairs of human society that are going on in the world about them, a world of which they are a part. This prompts much original work in history, geography, natural sciences, composition, dramatics and in any other subject where such correlation can be made.

Many things beside textbooks contribute to the education of these students, for it is recognized that the extent of one's education is measured by what he is able to understand, appreciate, enjoy and share with others. The Christian Science Monitor is used extensively throughout the school for broadening the horizon of the students.

Music Given Larger Place in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

The concerts of the past year by a chorus of 1000 voices under the auspices of the South Australian Education Department emphasized once more the conspicuous and practical part that music plays in the school curriculum. This annual series, held in the largest hall of the capital, extending over four nights, are unique in the Commonwealth. So eagerly are they looked forward to that the great exhibition building is booked out weeks before the concerts. So, to lessen the disappointment of those unable to obtain admission, the entertainments are now broadcast, and relayed to the other states, which have also found them exceptionally enjoyable. Although the actual scene is missed fresh young voices, 1000 strong, make a stirring appeal in the radiant volume that is carried over the air to all of Australia's far-flung cities.

The work of training the voices is undertaken by the supervisor of music, Mrs. Fred L. Gratton. In the 12 years that Mr. Gratton has been training these massed choirs, he has shown a remarkable appreciation of the difficulties, and there has been developed such a confidence that each series of concerts sets a higher and higher standard of musical proficiency.

In recent years Mr. Gratton has introduced a large number of boys whose voices impress him as giving greater vigor and balance to the choir. He makes considerable use of boy sopranos and his judgment was well justified by their success. Prior to Mr. Gratton becoming conductor there was a predominance of girls' voices, but the change he has made in incorporating a strong section of boys has made an impressive improvement in the tonal ensemble and color.

The proceeds from these concerts are devoted to the decoration and beautifying of the schools inside, and out. That was the idea of their inauguration. Among the purchases made with the money are pianos, pictures, lanterns and slides, stereoscopes, gardening tools, band instruments, library book, woodwork outfits and other utility articles. When the concerts began only one was given annually. Then, as the demand grew, another, until now even four are not sufficient. It has been suggested, indeed, that a whole week should be devoted to the series.

Self-Help Program

Students to Handle College Housekeeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eureka, Ill.

WHEN the school bell rings at Eureka College in Illinois, it not only calls the students to book knowledge but this year it means shouldering the housekeeping work of the campus community for, by so doing, the cost of college education is to be lowered to each working student.

Just as a home must have its windows cleaned, meals prepared dishes washed, garden tended, so a college community has much work to be done. By a decision of the board of trustees of this college all of this work is turned over to boys and girls who operate under a student board of managers in a new program which has for its special purpose the keeping of boys and girls in college by lessening their expenses.

Boy and Girl Managers

The board of managers consists of two boys and three girls—all seniors. One boy who had a job as janitor in his freshman year is now superintendent of buildings. It is his job to manage the students assigned as janitors of college buildings, waiters in fraternity houses and repair men.

The superintendent of grounds has a crew of students acting as gardeners, caretakers of tennis courts, painters, dairymen, window washers, and firemen at the heating plant. One girl manages the maids and office girls in the dormitories. Another, manager of the secretarial staff, supervises the work of the librarians, swimming coaches, printers, news reporters, stenographers and assistants to teachers. The third girl on the managing board is in charge of foods.

The menus planned by students are approved by the teacher of home economics and there are other ways in which the faculty coöperates. The "Eureka Plan" of organizing the work of the college campus community and assigning it to students contemplates that the work shall be an educational feature of the college program and an integral part of the college life.

Twelve Hours a Week

Each student undertaking to work puts in 12 hours a week. If he lives in a fraternity house he pays his money to the college and the college pays the fraternity for the room. All food is purchased by the college and distributed to the fraternity houses and dormitories. The men who take care of the fraternity houses and help serve meals there are working under the coöperative plan.

More than just reducing the cost, the "Eureka" plan claims other advantages. To take a part in these work programs means training in social planning, a chance to work with others besides learning coöperation and more self-reliance. The whole scheme is based on the educational theory of learning by doing. Moreover, some of the work, such as that of library assistant, contributes to professional training.

As far as the president, Dr. Clyde L. Lyon, knows, there is only one other college in the country which goes as far as Eureka in developing student participation in the directing of the work. That is Blackburn College at Carlinville, Ill. Eureka College is on the approved list of the Association of American Universities and is a member of the North Central Association.

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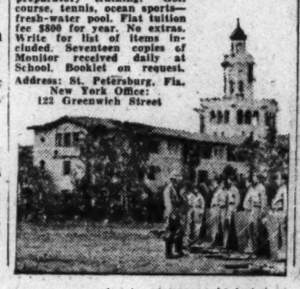

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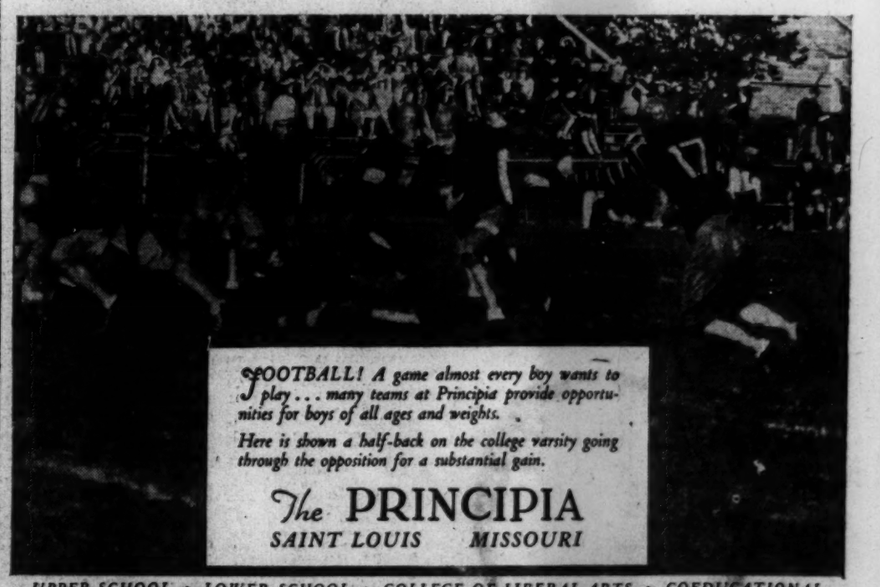
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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular Twist Shown by Prices In Quiet Market

Trading Activity Dwindles on Profit-Taking — Narrow Changes

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Traders in the financial markets were cheerful but cautious today, and the speculative ardor of yesterday apparently had cooled perceptibly overnight.

Stocks moved quite briskly at the start in the wake of the previous sharp rally. Profit-taking in the alcohols and other buoyant gainers of Monday soon sobered the list and the ticker tape dropped back to a featureless job.

While some early gains were canceled, there was no especial pressure on any group, and a fairly steady tone was maintained most of the time.

Oils were steady to firm while mining issues were in light supply. U. S. Smelting eased 2 points. Shares off major fractions to around a point included U. S. Steel, New York Central, American Telephone, Cerro De Pasco, Chrysler and American Commercial Alcohol.

Equivalent advances were registered by du Pont, Amerada, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Kelvinator.

Transfers approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Grains, cotton and other commodities held to a rather narrow groove. The dollar was heavy in foreign exchange dealings, sterling getting up around 4 cents at one time, and European gold currencies recovering substantially.

National Recovery Program

While hopes or fears of inflation continued as important factors in the movement of the general stock list, most market observers were watching closely the trends of business and industry and their reflections of the National Recovery Program.

Followers of rail equities were highly encouraged by the progress of freight car loadings which have exceeded the expectations of the more optimistic. With aggregate freight shipments some 15,000 cars in excess of the 1932 high mark, estimates of gains over 1931 are already being made in some quarters. It was pointed out, however, that in order to contest the 1931 level, there must be a sustained business rise this fall.

Not only is the carrier situation viewed as promising, and as a reliable indicator of basic progress, but improved sentiment in the oil industry has brought hopes of a return of prosperity to this sector. Leading petroleum companies, it is pointed out, can show substantial profits with crude around $1 a barrel. Top quotations for Mid-continent crude are about 97 cents a barrel and East Texas oil, which sold as low as 10 cents a barrel last summer, is now back to about 90 cents. Best grade California crude has been selling for more than $1. At the same time gasoline prices have been stiffening and consumption for the current half-year is expected to be well ahead of the corresponding period of 1932.

Bond Market Improves

The bond market broke out of its recent narrow trading range today as buyers displayed renewed interest in the domestic corporate list. Good fractional gains were registered by many loans. Volume picked up on the advance.

Foreign bonds showed mixed tendencies in light trading while Government obligations that were the feature of yesterday's market found their advance checked. Most federal loans sold at slight concessions from yesterday's final figures.

Secondary railroad liens were strong. Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Nickel Plate loans were in the vanguard and in some instances rose a point or more. Trading in St. Paul 5s was large. Among the prime carrier issues, Atchison general 4s maintained a steady tone and Pennsylvania general 4½s advanced briskly.

Many of the electric power company group benefited from a better inquiry although gains were more moderate than among the rails. International Telepone 4½s and debenture 5s were exceptions.

German Government bonds rallied fractionally after yesterday's weakness but French Governments reflected little interest on the buying side and yielded further ground.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	26¼	29⅛	Manhattan	29⅛	32⅛
City	29⅛	32⅝	Public	34½	37⅛
Commercial	136	145	Textile	49½	52½
Fifth Av	1060	1100	Trade Bank	16¼	22¼
First, N Y	1365	1410	Yorkvills	30	40
Lafayette	7	10			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	60¾	64¾	Fulton	247	272
Banca C I	142	160	Guaranty	348	359½
Bk NY&T	349½	359½	Irving	18¾	21¾
Bronx	10	13	Kings Co	1850	1960
Brooklyn	111	121	Law Tle&G	8½	10½
C Hanovr	126½	131½	M'facturers	16⅜	18¾
Chemical	37⅝	40¾	New York	96	99
County	36	40	Title Guar	17¾	20¾
Empire	20¼	22¼	Unit States	1622	1672

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	26½	28½	Merchants	270	285
N Shawmut	23	25	Second Nat	94	97

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2	2½	Harris T&S	235	270
Cont Ill Bk	63	66	Northern Tr	405	425
First Nat	104	110			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	35	38	Home	20¼	23¼
Am Alliance	14¾	17¾	North River	16½	18½
Gt Ameren	17⅛	18¼	Aetic Fire	84	89
Hartford	45¼	48¼	U S Fire	29¾	32¾

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	101.40	102.00	
December	101.30	102.00	
January	102.50	102.50	
March	102.80	102.80	
May	102.80	-03.80	
July	102.90	104.00	

Tone at close, Quiet.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.12	Last Sept.11
13¾	8		Adams Express	3900	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅛
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	100	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
11⅜	5¾	.60	Addressograph	2900	13⅛	11	11	
107¼	47½	3	Affiliated Prod	400	8¼	8	8	
32⅛	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3800	105⅝	104	104	105½
8¼	7		Alleghany Corp	18100	39½	38⅜	38⅝	36
21⅜	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	7200	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
143⅜	70¾	6	Allied Chem	700	135⅛	133½	135	132½
123⅝	118	7	Allied Chem pf	7400	141	137½	138	140
26⅝	6		Allis Chalmers	100	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	3800	20⅜	19¼	19¼	20⅛
9¼	4¾		Amal Leather	500	17⅞	16¼	17¼	16
44¾	18⅛	2	Amerada	100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67½
35	7⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	5600	48⅝	44	45⅝	44
28½	8		Am Bank Note	800	28	27	27	27
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	1600	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19½
16¾	4		Am Beet Sugar	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
58	38		Am Beet Sugpf	1500	13½	11⅞	12½	12
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	20	47	47	47	48½
97⅛	49	4	Am Can	500	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
38¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	7800	94	92	92½	93
59	15		Am Car & F pf	2700	31⅞	30½	30½	31
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	55400	70⅞	68¼	68¼	43¾
6	1		Am Encaustic T	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
13	3⅞		Am European	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
10⅝	3⅞		Am & For Pow	18400	14	13½	13½	14
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	1900	28	27½	27½	27
35⅛	6½		Am & For Pow 6	700	20⅞	20	20	20
21½	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	10400	19¼	19	19	19
12⅛	3¾		Am Ice	1100	11½	10½	11	10⅝
59⅜	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	48⅛	48⅛	48½	
3⅛	⅛		Am La France	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
15⅛	4½		Am International	4700	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅜
39⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	1200	33⅞	32	32	32⅝
23⅜	3½		Am Metal	4500	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	20¼
72	15½		Am Metal 6%	100	70	70	70	
30⅛	17	1½	Am News	20	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
19⅛	4		Am Power & Lt	5100	12¾	12	12	12½
41⅝	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	26½	28⅛	28⅜	24¼
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	300	22¾	22½	22⅝	20⅞
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	26400	16½	16	16⅛	20⅞
31⅞	5⅝		Am Rolling Mill	5400	24	23⅜	23⅜	23½
47⅜	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	38	38	38	37¾
7⅛	1		Am Seating	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	⅛		Am Ship & Com	600	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	1⅜
42½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	15400	40	38¾	39	39⅜
85	31		Am Smelt & R pf	200	79¼	79	79	
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	1800	22⅜	21½	21⅝	21½
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	600	40½	39¾	40	40¼
14	2½		Am Sugar Ref	100	109½	109½	109½	109¾
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1600	65	64¾	64¾	65½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	24700	132⅛	130⅞	131⅝	131¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat Wks	1500	29⅜	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
17	3¾		Am WW&E ct	1600	23	22½	22½	22½
61⅞	22⅜		Am Woolen	4400	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
22⅜	5		Am Woolen pf	4300	53¾	52	52	52
39⅛	8½	60	Anaconda Cop	16700	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
90	63½	6½	Anchor Cap	2700	28½	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
9¾	3		Anchor Cap pf	100	27½	27⅝	27⅝	27½
29¼	9¾	1	A B W Paper	1600	10	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅜	1⅛		Archer Daniels	10	6	6	6	
5	¾		Armour Ill A	300	27½	27	27	
9	7	6	Armour Ill B	7400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5
7	1½		Armour Ill pf	3400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
8¼	3¼		Arnold Constable	3100	59⅜	57	57	58¾
20			Asso Apparel Ind	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
80½	39		Asso Dry Goods	3200	27⅞	27	27	23¾
79¾	50		Atchison T&SF	7700	69⅜	68¼	68¼	68¼
59	16½	3	Atchison pf	400	73	73	73	72
31⅞	12	1	Atl Coast Line	900	48½	47¾	47¾	47⅜
39¼	9		Atl Refining	10200	31⅜	30¼	30½	30⅝
81½	61	6	Atlas Powder	100	29½	29½	29½	27⅞
15	1½		Atlas Powder pf	110	83½	80	83	
44¼	31¼	2	Atlas Tack	1200	20⅜	18Z	20	18½
10⅜	5½		Auburn Auto	10100	63	60¼	61	62¼
			Aviation Corp Del	11600	12¼	11¾	11¾	11⅝

—B—

17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	15700	14⅞	13½	13½	14
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	15000	35⅝	34⅜	34½	34⅝
39¼	9¼		Balt & Ohio pf	700	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35½
97	68¼	6¼	Bamberger pf	70	97	97	97	
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	39	39	39	38
7¼	3		Barker Bros	100	4	4	4	4
12½	7½		Barnsdall A	7200	11	10½	11	10¾
91½	62¼	4.04	Belding Hem	1600	11⅛	10⅝	11	10¾
15	13¾	1.10	Belg Nat Rye pf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
21⅝	6½		Beneficial Ind Loan	800	14	13¾	13⅞	14
31½	9	.25	Bendix Aviation	7500	19¼	18¼	18⅜	18¾
49¼	10½		Best & Co	1200	32¾	31⅝	32¼	32⅜
82	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	15200	40½	39¾	39¾	40
78	18⅛		Beth Steel pf	200	65	64	64	65
54½	9½		Bigelow Sanford	110	24	23⅞	23⅞	
74	52	5	Blaw Knox	3500	46⅞	44½	44½	45
37⅝	18		Bohn Alum & Br	100	68	68	68	
21⅝	5½		Bon Ami A	7400	27⅜	26¼	26¾	27
14⅜	2⅜		Borden	3400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19½
4½	2⅛		Borg Warner	3400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19½
88½	63½	5	Briggs Mfg	3500	32¾	31¾	31¾	32⅝
18½	1¾		Brooklyn Man T	5200	32¾	31⅛	31⅛	32⅝
12⅞	2		Brooklyn Un Gas	300	75	74	74	74
19½	2¾		Brunswick Balke	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
9⅞	¾		Bucyrus Erie	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
35	3		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
5¾	1		Budd Mfg	1800	6½	6	6½	6
13¼	2½		Budd Mfg pf	20	27	26	27	25
2½	⅝		Budd Wheel	5400	5¼	4¾	5⅛	4½
20⅞	6¼	.40	Bullard	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
23½	7½		Bulova Watch	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4¼	1⅛		Burns Bros B cts	200	2	2	2	
43¼	8½		Burroughs Add	9500	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	18
			Bush T Bldg pf	20	12½	12½	12½	
			Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
			Butterick	100	4	4	4	3¾
			Byers	2400	35⅜	34½	34¼	34⅜

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	200	28	28	28	27¼
9¾	2		Callahan Z & L	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
41½	7½	1	Calumet & Hecla	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
20⅞	7½		Canada Dry	7100	32½	30¾	30¾	31⅜
103½	30⅛		Canadian Pacific	8500	16½	15¾	15¾	15⅞
29⅜	5½		Case Thresh	15400	78½	75¾	76	78
4⅜	⅝		Caterpillar Trac	3200	24	23¼	23½	23⅞
58⅞	4½		Celotex ctc	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12¾	1½		Celanese Corp	31200	47⅞	46¼	46¾	47½
41	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	20	8½	8½	8½	
11⅛	2		Central Aguirre	300	34	33½	34	33
42⅞	5⅞		Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	
7⅜	1		Cerro de Pasco	16800	37¼	36	36⅜	37½
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4300	49¾	48	48	46¾
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	8400	46¾	46	46	46⅜
8½	1¾		Chi & E Ill pf	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	4
1¾	1		Chi Gt W pf	300	11¾	11½	11½	
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P	1200	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	11½
16	3¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	5300	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	14
34¾	2		Chi & N'western	3500	12⅝	12	12	12
12⅜	2½		Chi & N'west pf	500	23½	23⅛	23½	22½
15	2⅞		Chi Pneu Tool	200	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	6½	6½	6½	
49⅞	7¾	.50b	Chi RI&P 6%	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
34	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
93	7	6	Chickasha Cot O	300	27	26½	26½	26
72	45	6½	Chrysler	167500	50¼	49½	48⅝	49⅞
3⅝	¼		City Ice & Fuel	200	19	19	19	
2⅛	⅛		City Stores	50	68¼	68	68¼	68
100	90	7	City Stores vtc	300	2	2	2	3½
22⅜	7		Clett Pody pf	200	1	1	1	
71	46	6	Colgate-Palm-P	10	93½	93½	93½	
24½	3		Colg-Palm P pf	2300	18½	17½	17½	17½
17⅝	3½		Collins & Aikman	25300	25⅞	25	25	25½
54	16		Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
28½	9	.80a	Colo P & I pf	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
83	50	6	Columbia Gas	9600	18¾	17⅜	17⅝	18
24½	6⅝		Columbia G pf A	100	77	77	77	77
71½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	2500	27½	26½	26½	26
17¾	4		Columbian Carb	4100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
25	18½	2	Comm Credit	9600	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17½
41½	18	2	Comm Cr 6% pf B	30	25	25	25	
97⅝	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	7800	94	92	92½	93
57¼	9	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	3300	39¾	38⅞	38⅞	39½
6⅛	1⅜		Comm Solvents	200	93½	93	93	
27⅝	21	6	Comwlth & So	72500	40⅝	39¼	39¼	36½
27⅞	7⅞	.60	Comwlth & S pf	50700	3	2⅞	2⅞	2
60	52	4½	Congoleum Nairn	300	38	37	37	37
5¾	1¾		Conn Ry & Lt	9100	25	24½	24½	24½
14¾	5⅞		Consol Film Ind	10	53	53	53	
64½	40	3.40	Consol Film I pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
99	83	5	Consol Gas	100	12	11¾	11¾	12
5½	2⅛		Consol Gas pf	8700	48⅞	47¼	47⅝	48½
15⅜	6		Consol Laundries	300	90¾	90½	90½	90¼
3¼	⅛		Consol Oil	300	3½	3¼	3¼	
10¼	1⅛		Consol Textile	39600	15¼	14⅜	15	14⅜
4½	1⅛		Container A	900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18¼	3		Container B	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
3½	½		Con Baking A	2100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
68	35½	2	Cont Baking B	400	13½	13	13¼	13
17½	3½		Cont Can	3500	2	2	2	2
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	100	12¼	12	65½	65¾
4	1		Cont Insurance	700	30	29¼	29¼	29½
19½	4⅞		Cont Motors	5500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
90⅜	45⅜	2	Cont Oil	500	14¾	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
145⅝	117½	7	Corn Products	3300	87⅞	86	86	87⅜
7½	2⅜		Corty	20	1391	1391	1391	1391
39½	23	21	Cream of Wheat	100	51¼	49¾	51¼	53
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	2300	32	30¾	31⅝	31¾
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	600	11¾	10	11⅛	10
8½	2		Crown Zellerbach	3300	48¼	46	46	47⅞
37½	9		Crucible Steel	900	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
4⅝	⅛		Cuba Cane	200	27¾	27	27¾	
16	2½		Cuba Ry pf	500	2½	2	2	2
11½	10		Cuba Am Sug	20	6½	6¼	6¼	
68	20¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	200	7	7	7	
59½	36		Cudahy Packing	80	39	37	39	37
66	10		Curtis Publishg	400	50	47	47	48
4⅝	1¼		Curtis Pub pf	500	26	23¾	26	23½
8	2		Curtiss-Wright	1000	88	56	58	55
21	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3200	3¼	3⅛	3	3⅛
			Cutler Hammer	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝

—D—

8¾	1⅝		Davega St	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	14⅜	14	14	14¼
93¾	37⅝		Deere & Co	9200	36½	35½	35½	36
46	17¼		Del & Hudson	2200	79¼	78½	78½	78½
19¾	2		Del Lack & W	5500	27	26¼	26¼	26¼
91½	48	4	Denver R & pf	100	10½	10½	10½	37
33⅞	10		Detroit Edison	200	66	66	66	66
20¼	6¼		Devoe & Ray A	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
31	26½	1½	Diamond Match	500	23½	23	23	23
38⅞	12		Diamond M pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
18½	10½	.75	Dome Mines	4700	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	34
85⅝	32½	2	Douglas A	3300	18⅝	15	18½	18½
117	97½	6	du Pont de Nem	18200	83½	81½	81⅝	81⅝
28⅜	9½	1	du Pont deb	100	113¼	113¼	113¼	
			Duplan Silk	100	22	22	22	22

—E—

10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4600	84⅜	83½	84	82⅜
16	3¼		Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
5⅛	⅝		Ellington Schild	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	5600	22⅝	21½	21⅝	21½
4¼	1		Elec Boat	4900	5¼	5	5	5
15⅝	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	200	3	3	3	3
36⅛	7½	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	4300	9¼	8¾	9	8
32⅜	6½		Elec Pow & L pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
54	21	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	18	18	18	
4	1⅛		Elec Sto Battery	400	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
63⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	1½	1½	1½	
14⅜	4		Engineers Pub S	600	87	85⅜	86	86
47	11½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13⅜	6½		Equitable Off Bld	400	28	28	28	
20½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
27¼	3¾		Erie RR pf	2400	23	22¼	22¾	22
18⅛	3		Erie RR	9500	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	18
1¾	⅞		Eureka Vacuum	1200	22⅞	22	22	22
			Evans Products	900	11½	11	11	11

—F—

			Fairbanks M pf	50	31	31	31	
80	38	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	55	55	55	
11⅜	⅝		Fed Motor Tr	400	8	8	8	7½
6¼	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.12	Last Sept.11
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	1100	28	27¼	27½	26⅛
36	10⅛	1.30	Fidelity Phe F In	900	28½	28	29	
85	81	6½	Filene's pf	70	92	92	92	
31⅛	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	9200	38	36⅞	36⅞	
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	73½	73½	73½	28½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1800	56½	55⅝	55⅝	56½
18⅛	7½		Flersheim Shoe A	600	15⅛	15	15	15½
19	2½		Follansbee B	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
23	4½		Foster-Wheeler	1400	18⅝	18	18	11½
36⅛	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	18½
23⅜	2		Foundation	1900	18	17	17	21
18⅛	12½		Fox Film A	2800	17	16	16	16½
44⅛	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	2900	44	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
31	9		Fuller pr pf	10	17	17	17	

—G—

5½	1		Gabriel Snub A	100	4	4	4	4
20⅛	2⅜		Gamewell	110	19	19	19	19
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	800	9¼	9	9	9½
43¾	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3200	39	38	38⅝	39½
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	6200	23¾	22	22½	22½
20⅞	11⅜	1	Gen Baking	2800	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
100	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	800	104½	52	52	51½
10½	2⅛		Gen Bronze	30	10	10	10	10
11⅛	1¼		Gen Cable	1600	8½	8½	8½	8½
4	2¼		Gen Cable A	400	6½	6½	6½	6
20⅛	10½	.60	Gen Electric	200	12½	12½	12⅝	
12⅛	10½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	32600	25⅛	24½	24½	24¾
39⅜	21	1.80	Gen Foods	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
27⅛	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	5600	39⅜	38⅜	38⅝	
16⅝	3½		Gen G & E cv pf	600	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1⅝
71	38½	3	Gen Mills	100	12	12	12	
34½	10	1	Gen Motors	800	68	67	68	
10½	2½		Gen Out Ad	87600	38⅜	34½	34½	67
8¼	3		Gen Pub Service	100	6	6	6	34½
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	4½	4¼	4½	5½
4⅝

Financial: News and Comment

Long-Term Loans By Underwriters Practically Nil

Boston Banker Says Securities Act Barrier to Industrial Financing

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Analyzing the effects of the Securities Act upon long term financing, Col. Allan M. Pope, Boston investment banker, said today that no securities were being publicly offered by industrial concerns through underwriters, and no necessary refunding of maturing obligations could be accomplished.

"If this keeps up," he told the Financial Advertisers Association convention, "great numbers of defaults and bankruptcies are bound to occur."

Colonel Pope, who is president of First of Boston Corporation, investment banking house, addressing the opening session of the convention, said no new long term money for capital requirements is being obtained by industries today except for generally "speculative purposes."

Because of circumstances beyond his control, the investment banking underwriter is completely out of business, Colonel Pope said, except for underwriting specifically exempted securities such as municipal government and obligations. It is not practicable for investment houses to underwrite some of these because of the Securities Act, he added.

"When you disrupt the normal functions by which money is borrowed, the public is the one who suffers in the end. The National Recovery Administration is trying to stimulate short term lending. Long term loans are just as essential. Today they are impossible for borrowers of conservative businesses, the type with which the investment banker alone deals. Such a condition cannot long continue safely."

H. A. Lyon of New York, in his presidential address urged a long term program of education to enlist the support of the public for a banking system that will weather every strain.

Seasonal Factors Check Progress Of Business Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—It is evident that seasonal factors, although belated, have asserted themselves in checking the progress of business recovery, as measured by the usual indexes, says Standard Statistics in its weekly summary.

In fact, the seasonal factor apparently has been somewhat accentuated, first through a normal reaction initiated by the speculative collapse in July, and more recently by uncertainties over the recovery program. Nothing has occurred, however, to create serious doubt that the upward movement will be resumed later in the year, despite the possibility that a period of considerable uncertainty may intervene.

The slackening of business activity in the latter part of August and thus far in September, although contrary to the common belief that business takes on new activity immediately after Labor Day, is thoroughly normal as a well-defined increase usually is deferred until October or even November.

Not until these latter months does the influence of the harvests on farm purchasing power become clearly apparent. In the interval, and this year more than ever, business is likely to pause and await developments.

Reaction from the July peak of business activity has been fairly pronounced, notwithstanding continued improvement in retail trade. The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for August, partly estimated, has been reduced to 86.0 from the July figure of 96.3. Steel mill activity, which attained 59 per cent of capacity in July, is now placed by various authorities at or below 45 per cent. Automobile output also has declined rather sharply.

Middle West Utilities Net Deposits Large

Over $30,000,000, or 75 per cent, of the outstanding Middle West Utilities Company serial gold notes are now deposited with the noteholders' committee of which Charles S. Dewey is chairman, according to a statement just released. Representing this substantial total, the noteholders' committee is by far the largest creditor of the company and will be the principal factor in its reorganization. The committee is now preparing a report for distribution shortly to all depositors.

The certificates of deposit issued by the committee have a market on the New York Curb and Chicago Curb exchanges.

Bulolo Gold Dredging Reports August Output

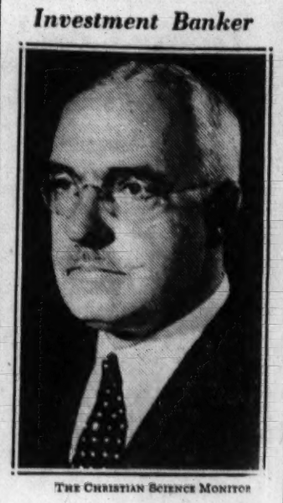
MONTREAL, Sept. 12 — Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., reports August total gross production of 8045 ounces of fine gold from 488,900 cubic yards. Estimated working profit of 6433 fine ounces, at $30 an ounce, represents a working profit of $192,990.

Dredge No. 3 probably will be in commission about the middle of October, when it will dig flotation for about one month before reaching payable gravel.

Lower Margin Requirements

Some of the leading commodity houses have lowered margin requirements. There is no uniform requirement among the leading commodity firms, although demands in many instances are the same. One major house has dropped the margin requirement for purchases of wheat, rye and barley as much as 20 per cent. In several houses present requirement on purchase of wheat is 12 cents a bushel, corn 4 cents, oats 6 cents, rye 12 cents with one leading house and 15 cents with another.

Investment Banker



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Col. Allan M. Pope

Autumn Business Revival May Be Felt in October

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—If that autumn revival in business which tradition says should come on the heels of Labor Day has failed to materialize, Wall Street analysts assert it should cause no serious misgivings.

As a matter of fact, they explain, that quick fillip to business after Labor Day is largely a myth. Past records show that the autumn seasonal impulse to business activity is as likely to be felt in October as September, and may even come later.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that the road to recovery from past depressions has always been rocky, so some monetary letdown, such as has recently occurred in lines like steel and cotton textiles, was to have been expected after the sharp upswing of recent months.

In some respects, the NRA campaign has added to uncertainties, and some Wall Street observers think it may have made for a little temporary hesitancy, although it may well succeed in speeding the recovery process later on.

Recovery from past depressions has frequently been speeded by the investment of semispeculative capital attracted by low costs. But several factors at the moment, bankers say, have tended to make capital timid, among them the prospect of higher wages and higher costs as a result of the NRA campaign. While this is designed to help business by increasing consumer purchasing power, capital is evidently waiting to be shown. Raising of capital for new financing also has been hampered by financiers inexperienced with the new Securities Act.

The heavy industries, such as engineering construction, manufacture of railway equipment and heavy machinery, are lagging because of the dearth of new capital. In the meantime, the Federal Administration is seeking to revive these lines through public works and the Federal Reserve Banks' easy money policy.

U. S. Bank Deposits On June 30 Totaled $43,445,201,879

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 (AP)—Banks of the United States had deposits of $43,445,201,879 and total resources of $54,029,182,993 on June 30, R. N. Sims, secretary, told the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks as the group convened for the second annual convention today.

Mr. Sims' report covered all the states by totals and was the only available report on non-national banks comparable with the report of the comptroller of the currency for national banks, making possible a total for all banks in the country. Mr. Sims said: "On June 30 there were 17,400 banks, of which 11,513 were state and 5887 national banks, with a total capital, surplus and undivided profits of $7,156,724,000."

This was a reduction of $1,429,322,774 from Dec. 31, 1931. In the like period the reduction in total deposits was $6,768,990,736, and total resources $9,101,367,971.

Divided, the figures were: Capital, surplus and undivided profits: state banks, $4,347,001,000; national banks, $2,809,723,000; deposits — state, $25,642,739,879; national, $17,802,462,000; resources—state, $31,727,245,993; national, $22,301,927,000.

Atlas Plywood Corp. Reports Year's Loss

Atlas Plywood Corporation reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933 net loss after all charges, including depreciation, of $114,620 compared with a net loss in previous year of $53,517. Depreciation charge was $100,473 in the 1933 year and $153,216 in the 1932 year. The loss of $53,517 in the year to June 30, 1932 was before extraordinary markdown of inventories, $91,321, and reserve for foreign exchange, $21,203.

As of June 30, outstanding 5½ per cent debentures had been reduced to $1,825,000 from $1,923,000 a year earlier and $2,246,000 two years earlier.

New York Central Net

New York Central's July surplus after taxes and charges was $1,253,259, compared with $1,085,922 in June and a deficit of $3,550,519 in July, 1932. For the seven months ended July 31, 1933, deficit was $5,631,328 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $14,601,668 in the first seven months of 1932.

Cook County Foreclosures Off

CHICAGO, Sept. 12 — Foreclosures of trust deeds in Cook County for August were 1380 for $24,698,106, compared with 1639 for $46,224,800 a year ago; for the eight months 11,184 for $273,435,682 compared with 9690 for $370,907,052.

Prices in Cotton Cloth Market Are Generally Higher

Upturn in Values Follows Decline Since Placing of Various Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 12—Last week witnessed a rather emphatic reversal of trend in the prices of print cloths and broadcloths. This upturn, it is hoped, will continue through the present week and extend to other sections of the market.

For more than a month the price trend has been downward practically ever since the imposition of the processor and floor taxes. The downward trend continued during the first half of last week.

It was well known in the market that there were a number of important buyers desirous of replenishing their supplies who were withholding their orders until they saw some evidence of price stability. It was generally conceded that the current prices on all staple cotton goods were at levels which eliminated profits for the great majority of mills.

Many mills voluntarily curtailed their operations as fast as the orders in hand were completed and awaited such time as they could get profitable orders. Others took orders at a loss for the sake of keeping their mills running. There was a pronounced demand for adjustment of the processor tax on the ground that mills could not get costs with the tax added.

Mills Decline Orders

Many of these mills, however, declined to accept orders for any delivery beyond September at the prevailing low prices. There was a sufficient unanimity in this attitude to convince the big buyers that no more concessions were available, so they began to place their orders for September delivery. Very substantial business was placed for this month at the bottom figures of 6¼c for 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s and 8½c for 29-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s.

Buyers soon absorbed all the goods available at these figures and placed additional large orders at advancing prices for delivery in October and November. Final prices were the best of the week, and were equal to or better than those at the close of the previous week. The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s sold at 8¾c.

Carded broadcloths had a similar experience, although the volume of sales at the advanced prices was not so large as in print cloths. Still it was sufficient to establish the new prices firmly.

Sheetings continued to sag into price under pressure from those mills which had not sold their September production during the previous buying period of a month ago. It is not unusual for the sheeting market to lag behind the print cloth division. Sheetings did not begin to drop so soon as print cloths and it is expected that prices in this section will reverse their trend during the week.

The market operations of the last month have disclosed a lack of leadership in the cotton textile business. The demand for a hearing on the processor tax followed by the demand to postpone hearings on the subject brought out the lack of unified action. During the last 10 days negotiations have been in progress to get greater coöperation among the mills in the industry.

Agencies Not in Unison

It has also been disclosed that the various government agencies do not work in unison. Orders from one department frequently conflict with those in another department. For instance, many mills shut down, claiming they could not get orders at prices including the tax. The NRA says they should not shut down, because that reduces employment and buying power, and also they must not sell below cost.

It is hard to reconcile such conflicting orders. There is such a difference in costs of various mills that prices which represent a loss to some are still within profitable limits to others. While it is hard to penalize the efficient mills, it is not right that they should offer goods so low as to eliminate less efficient units, because in times of great activity it requires a combined output of all the mills to supply the normal demand.

A number of southern mills are said to be installing new and extra machinery so as to enable them to make as much goods in 80 hours as they formerly did in from 110 to 120 hours. This is thought by some to be contrary to the Code for Fair Competition which was set on the basis of steady operation of existing mill capacities at 40 hours, and new plants were to be forbidden.

A number of eastern mills are said to be installing new machinery to increase the efficiency of their present plants.

The fine goods division continues to enjoy a strong demand for fancy combed goods. Strictly cotton fancy goods were not quite so active, but the demand for fine cottons decorated with rayon and acetate yarns became very pronounced.

Simmons Co. August Net Sales Increase Sharply

August net sales of Simmons Co. excluding subsidiaries, totaled $2,242,603, compared with $1,268,013 in August, 1932, an increase of 76.9 per cent.

Net sales of subsidiaries were $757,431, compared with $466,995, an increase of 69.4 per cent.

Total net sales for the month were $3,000,034, compared with $1,715,008, an increase of 74.9 per cent.

Raise 3rd-Grade Gas Prices

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12—Major oil companies in the Southern California territory over the month-end advanced the price of third-grade gasoline to 17 cents a gallon, an increase of ½-cent. To meet the advance, smaller independent companies have increased the third-grade "gas" 1½ cents a gallon to 16 cents a gallon. Advance in the third-grade product of the major companies covers the states of California, Oregon and Nevada.

Farm Income Estimated to Be 23.6 Per Cent Above Last Year

Department of Agriculture Sees $1,217,000,000 Gain for Farmers in 1933, Assuming Continuance of Improved Demand for Produce

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Farmers' purchasing power in 1933 should show the substantial rise of 23.6 per cent over that of last year. This is the deduction to be made from the preliminary estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which announces that gross farm income will approximate $6,360,000 this year compared with $5,143,000,000 in 1932.

The estimate, which assumes a continued improved demand for farm products the remainer of the current year, is made up of $6,100,000,000 derived from the sale of farm products, plus at least $260,000,000 from rentals and benefit payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Most of the increase in gross income is attributed to better prices for crops, since prices of most types of livestock have averaged slightly lower this year than last. Unless livestock prices advance materially during the last four months of the year, gross income from livestock will not be greatly different from that in 1932, says the bureau.

Trend of Farm Prices

The trend of farm prices in the next few months will be an important factor in determining the gross income of farmers for 1933 since farmers' marketings are usually largest during that period of the year, the bureau explains. Should industrial activity improve during the remainder of this year, a further increase in consumer and industrial demand for farm products is expected.

The bureau has assumed there will be some further improvement in business activity during the next few months, but at a somewhat more moderate rate than the improvement from March through July.

The marked reduction in production of many of the principal crops this year has strengthened prices by reducing prospective supplies for the coming year, says the bureau, adding that the reduction in wheat production to below normal requirements will result in the smallest carryover of wheat from the current marketing year since 1929. Cotton production has been reduced to below average consumption, and a reduction of more than 30 per cent in the output of cigar- type tobaccos is in prospect.

Potato Prices Jump

The potato crop this year is 18 per cent less than last year's, but prices on Aug. 15 were 255 per cent of August prices in 1932. Farmers will get more money from fruits and nuts this year than last, since prices of most fruits at the beginning of the marketing year were much higher than prices a year ago and the higher prices have been well maintained. There is likely to be less than usual waste of farm products this year because of smaller production and improved prices, says the bureau.

Livestock Supplies Heavier

But supplies of livestock marketed this year are likely to be larger than in 1932, the bureau points out. Inspected slaughter of hogs during the first half of this year was 3 per cent larger than in 1932, and slaughter during the last half of the year, it is expected, will also be somewhat greater than in the corresponding period a year ago, due to an increase of 13 per cent in number of hogs six months old or older on farms June 1, and to an increase of 3 per cent in the number of spring pigs saved in 1933.

The bureau says that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program of buying about 1,000,000 sows bred to farrow this fall, and about 4,000,000 little pigs under 100 pounds in weight, will not materially affect the quantity of pork which would ordinarily be made available for market the remainder of this year, but that it will greatly reduce the prospective supply for the first half of 1934 and thereby afford a better market for the hogs to be marketed this fall.

Cattle and calf slaughter this year, it is expected, will be larger than in 1932, especially during the latter half of the year. Inspected slaughter of cattle the first half of this year was nearly 6 per cent more than that of a year ago, and the number of cattle on feed in the corn belt on Aug. 1 was 13 per cent greater than the number a year ago.

Will Increase Marketings

Unfavorable range and pasture conditions over much of the country are expected to increase marketings of cattle this fall as compared with last fall, and because of reduced feeder demand it is expected that a larger proportion of these cattle will be taken for slaughter. Calf slaughter so far this year has been in excess of that of a year ago, at somewhat lower prices. A slight reduction in sheep and lamb slaughter this year compared with 1932 is expected.

Income from livestock products and from poultry and eggs is expected to be about the same as in 1932.

Prices of whole milk and butterfat in July and August were somewhat higher than prices in the like months last year, and should this favorable comparison with the similar period a year ago be continued through the remainder of this year, gross income from dairy products in 1933 will probably about equal that of 1932, says the bureau.

The World's Business

Banks and NRA

BANKERS were stunned by the plain talking they encountered from Administration spokesmen at the American Bankers' Association at Chicago. President Roosevelt led off the attack. Loans to business, he said, must and shall be made. In other words, he warned the bankers that if they did not merchandise money more liberally, the Government would enter the banking business in earnest. Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was even blunter. "Be smart for once," he said, and then went on to say that an office boy could say no to a would-be borrower. The harangues testified to the critical state at which the NRA program has arrived. Manufacturers and business men generally are assuming higher costs prior to being recouped by higher prices. This is just the reverse of what usually happens. In ordinary circumstances, higher prices breed profits, and profits breed higher wages. In view of their lack of reserve, many business men require accommodations from the banks in tiding over the period during which they must wait for prices to recoup them for their higher costs. What have the banks been doing?

Bank Figures

At the end of August the statement from member banks for 90 cities showed an increase in the item "total loans and investments." Compared with the corresponding period last year, the increase amounted to $135,000,000. The item, however, requires elucidation. All the increase was due to "investments." Investments had increased by no less than $927,000,000, mainly United States Government bonds, which, moreover, were for the most part bought with the money put at the banks' disposal by the Federal Reserve System. The System did so by itself buying bonds. It bought them from the banks, for the purpose of strengthening the banks' reserves with new money, which, it was hoped, would be lent to commercial borrowers. But the banks used much of the money, as the figures show, for buying new bonds to replace those which they had sold to the System. In respect of loans, the figures show that these have decreased by $792,000,000, the brunt of which has been borne by commercial loans, which have fallen $587,000,000. This is the statistical situation that accounts for the Administration's concern.

Recent Increases

It is not true, however, that the banks have been decreasing their loans in recent months. The first report of member banks in the present form was for a week of May 10. Between that date and the end of August, the increase in commercial loans was $78,000,000. The figures show that Chicago and Boston were most liberal, and San Francisco and New York in the minus column. But the net increase was relatively insignificant compared with other indexes. It still left the item $587,000,000 less than that of last August, whereas the July industrial output index was 66 per cent above that of July, 1932.

Government in Banking

What does the Administration propose to do to encourage lending? First, it calls upon the bankers to apply to the R. F. C. for more capital. Just as the Federal Reserve System is trying to strengthen their reserves, so the Government would strengthen their capital. In return, the R. F. C. would be given preference shares in the borrowing banks. In other words, the Government would become a partner in banking as it is to a certain extent in business. Hesitation has hitherto marked the banks' attitude toward this proffer. But, with the Administration's word ringing in its ears, the resolutions committee of the A. B. A. at last commended the plan to the "thoughtful consideration of all bankers." If this does not loosen bank purse-strings sufficiently, the Administration seems bound to offer banking facilities direct to the public. This has been the development forecast by French financiers ever since the N. R. A. was started. They have said that N. R. A. financing would never be undertaken by the banks of their own volition. Their reasoning was that banks are orthodox while the program is unorthodox. Government banking is urged by the Committee for the Nation, which suggests that business men form a corporation to borrow $2,500,000,000 from the R. F. C. An item in the bank bill passed in the Hoover Administration was the thin edge of this wedge. It allowed the Federal Reserve System to make loans to business men. But the privilege was hedged around with many obstacles, and little business seems to have been done. Perhaps banks will prefer to run the risk of seeing the Government intrenched in the banking business than desert their present standards.

H. B. E.

Steady Gains In Youngstown Iron And Steel Area

Rise in Orders Indicates Heavier Mill Schedules in the Near Future

YOUNGSTOWN, Sept. 12 — Since last Tuesday, steel orders have been showing a slight but steady increase, suggesting heavier mill schedules upon.

Forty of 83 open-hearth furnaces in the district are melting this week, while finished output will be sharply higher. Both valley pipe producers are lifting output, and sheet production will advance. A blast furnace down last week will resume melting. District operations a year ago were at 15 per cent, and two years ago at 41 per cent.

Republic Steel Corporation's operations here this week will be unchanged at 45 per cent but finished output will be higher and one or more open-hearth furnaces will be operating in the Mahoning Valley for this company. Ten of 23 open-hearth furnaces will be melting for Republic in the Youngstown district against nine last week, while three blast furnaces will continue operating.

The company's tinplate plant at Warren will remain at capacity while 10 sheet mills at Niles and Warren will operate. The company is finding a slight pickup in demand and expects further improvement through September. Republic's district operations a year ago were at 18 per cent and two years ago at 47 per cent.

Carnegie Steel Company operations in Youngstown district this week will be unchanged at near 70 per cent, with 21 of 30 open-hearths in the company's district plants operating. Twelve of 15 open-hearths at the Ohio works will be operating, that plant remaining the most active in the entire district. Three of six blast furnaces are melting for Carnegie in the Mahoning Valley, where output for bars and other light products continues fairly strong.

Demands for tin plate bar continue to bolster Carnegie's schedule in the Shenango Valley, where nine of 15 open-hearths are melting with two blast furnaces. Blooming and bar mills there will operate unchanged through this week. Carnegie Steel operations of 70 per cent compare with 55 per cent in the like week of 1932 and 38 per cent two years ago.

Indicated Yields Of Crops Are Well Below Last Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Crop prospects improved during August, but even good weather couldn't push the indicated yields anywhere near last year's harvest figures.

Wheat and corn today were classed in the unusually low yield category by the Agriculture Department's Sept. 1 condition forecast. More oats were promised than a month ago, but this grain's condition remained the lowest on record.

Averaging more than a score of crops, excluding cotton, the Department said this year's harvest would be nearly 7 per cent below last year's and about 10 per cent below 1931, despite a 1 per cent improvement during August.

A 2,284,799,000 bushel corn output was the Department's analysis of Sept. 1 condition reports. This was a 12,000,000 bushel increase in a month, but last year's production was 2,875,570,000 bushels.

Wheat prospects added up to 506,557,000 bushels, a 7,000,000 bushel increase over July. The 1932 harvest was 726,000,000 bushels.

The exact figure given for oats was 687,647,000 bushels, as compared with last year's 1,238,231,000.

The indicated rye crop was 23,100,000 bushels, as compared with 40,400,000 a year ago. Sugar beets went up a million to 10,270,000 tons.

The biggest percentage increase of all was registered by hops with an indicated yield of 35,500,000 pounds, as compared with 24,100,000 in 1932.

Inland Steel Announces Strip Steel Price Rise

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—Inland Steel Co. is announcing an increase of $2 to $3 a ton in strip steel prices for fourth quarter. Third-quarter sheet prices have been reaffirmed for the final three months of the year with the exception of that applying to 10 gauge hot rolled, which is up $2 a ton.

Fourth-quarter price on hot rolled strip will be 1.85 cents a pound, Chicago, and on cold rolled strip 2.40 cents a pound, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and 2.70 cents Chicago, delivered. No. 1 gauge hot rolled sheets for fourth quarter are quoted 1.85 cents, Gary.

American Seating Reports Loss for Quarter $106,150

American Seating Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, a net loss of $106,150 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $142,596 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $211,801 in the June quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, the net loss was $248,746 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $370,820 in the first half of 1932.

Associated Gas System

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—For the 12 months ended July 31 Associated Gas & Electric System reports gross operating revenues of $94,782,544. This is a decrease of $6,736,116, or 7 per cent under the total reported for the previous 12 months' period.

Crude Rubber Stocks Decline

LONDON, Sept. 12—Rubber stocks here on Sept. 9 totaled 39,237 tons, a decrease of 215 tons from the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool were 57,213 tons, a decrease of 53 tons.

Loans to Business Increase $23,000,000

Washington, Sept. 12

THE Federal Reserve Board condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 90 leading cities Sept. 6 shows decreases for the week of $47,000,000 in net demand deposits, $13,000,000 in time deposits and $48,000,000 in holdings of United States Government securities.

Loans on securities declined $15,000,000 at reporting member banks in the Chicago district and $18,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "All other" loans increased $19,000,000 in the New York district, $5,000,000 in the Boston district and $23,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Holdings of United States Government securities declined $36,000,000 in the New York district and $13,000,000 in the Chicago district. Holdings of other securities for all reporting banks show a small reduction for the week.

Franker Public Relations Need Of the Bankers

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Restoration of banking prestige, lost in part during the recent economic depression, rests in the development of newer and franker public relations, Mr. G. F. Berger, treasurer of the Norristown-Penn Trust Company, said today before members of the Financial Advertisers' Association.

The Norristown banker, who analyzed banking needs from a publicity standpoint, is state vice-president for Pennsylvania of the American Bankers' Association.

"We are where we are in our loss of public confidence," Mr. Berger said, "not because the average of poor bank management has been as bad as the public assumes, but rather because our main difficulties lie in the direction of continued economic deflation and with a vast ignorance on the part of depositors of any knowledge about banks and banking, for which ignorance we, as bankers, are almost entirely responsible.

"In the days when the public had complete confidence in banks and bankers, we were, for the most part, indifferent to the knowledge of our business which the public should have both for its own protection and for ours. When we faced evil days and our story should have been told, we feared to tell it because, like the character in Shakespeare, it might be thought that we were protesting too much and because of that had something to hide."

Four steps, essential to rebuilding confidence, were outlined by Mr. Berger as follows:

"1. Study of our banking services, service by service, appraising each for strength and weakness.

"2. Educating the entire organization from directors down.

"3. Advertising these services, according to reason, market opportunity and competition, to the entire community, or if you are in a large city, to whatever portion of the community it is desired to reach, using the proper media and also whatever possible publicity is available.

"4. Coördinate the personal selling effort (member of the staff or trained solicitors) with the advertising and publicity."

Declares Need Of 'Rational Inflation'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt interrupted his conferences on finances today to receive an urgent recommendation from Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee for "rational inflation."

"Commodity prices have got to go up," Senator Harrison said.

"I favor some form of rational inflation. We have got to do more than we are doing. This will help the bankers and the farmers, and the latter are the ones who really need help just now."

Stock Exchange Short Interest

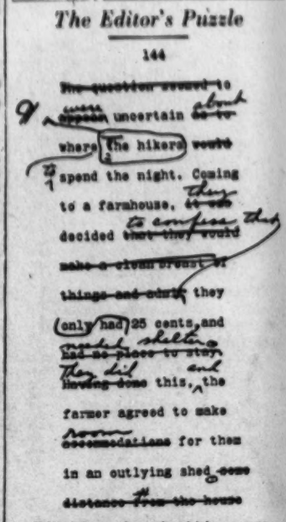
NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The total short interest existing as of the opening of business Aug. 31, as compiled from information secured by the New York Stock Exchange from its members, was 901,999 shares. This was a decrease of 70,614 shares from the last published figure of 972,613 shares on July 31 and compared with 1,417,637 shares on June 30.

Gasoline Prices Advance

MONTREAL, Sept. 12—British-American Oil Company has raised the price of gasoline 1 cent. New price range is 27 cents a gallon for white, 29 cents for green and 29 cents for ethyl gasoline, including tax. Imperial Oil Company has met the advance.

The Editor's Puzzle

144



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Duty to Follow 1933 Securities Act, Says Banker

Adjustments Can Be Made and Mistakes Corrected, States R. E. Christie

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Robert E. Christie Jr., nominee for president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said today that it was the duty of investment bankers to adjust themselves to the new navigation chart given them by Congress in the form of the 1933 Securities Act.

"Mistakes in the chart can be corrected," Mr. Christie, a member of the firm of Dillon, Read & Co., told the investment session of the Financial Advertisers Association convention," but the ship must sail.

"Investing and long term lending must be resumed. The deep waters of savings and of enterprise remain, and upon these waters the ship of prosperity can and must be made to float."

Mr. Christie, presumably referring to criticism of the Securities Act, suggested that "it may be that the Government itself may want to do some dredging at certain points and remove some of the rocks shown on the charts which may impede freedom of normal navigation.

"Nevertheless," he said, "the chart is there. It is the law of the land. It is our duty to adjust ourselves to it."

The next president of the I. B. A. asserted the greatest contribution the investment banker can make to the present and immediate situation is to get behind President Roosevelt in his efforts to reëstablish confidence in all branches of American life and business.

"The most important basis upon which the confidence can actually be created is the fact that the credit structure of the world, so rudely shaken in recent years, has for more than a year past been reasonably stable in Europe, and since the banking holiday in this country last March, has been steadily improving in this country.

"Vast sums of money are piled up in banks and short term investments which are available as a basis for new credit and long term investment. It is our function as investment bankers to support the President in seeing to it that this fundamental fact is understood, and that there is general realization that a sound basis for the gradual expansion of credit has been actually established."

Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. to Pay Dividend of 30c

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 12—Disbursement of a 30 per cent dividend to common stock of record of Sept. 15, will be made Oct. 2, it has been announced by officials of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

This represents the first dividend paid by the company in more than three years and is considered as a definite indication of a sharp upturn in business which has been felt since early spring.

The statement of the company for the first half of the current year shows earnings equivalent to 90 cents a share. The splendid showing this year is attributed not only to the increasing demand for safety glass, which is an indication of mounting sales in the automobile industry, but to a noticeable demand for both plate and window glass, showing greater activity in the building trades.

J. F. McElwain Co. Buys Plants

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 12—Negotiations have been completed for purchase by the J. F. McElwain Company, shoe manufacturers of Manchester and Nashua, of the No. 4 factory of the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, and the Dalton paper box plant, including all the lands and buildings adjacent thereto.

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INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 15
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 15

Home Building and Gardening

Continuous Blooming

Trees, Shrubs, Flowers

By EGBERT HANS
Landscape Architect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"COME into the garden," said my host after dinner, and to my surprise he led me into what seemed at first a small orchard in full bloom—but was in reality a group of fruit trees on the sidelawn of the house. It was a wealth of delicate pink, silhouetted more clearly in the early evening light than at any other time of the day.

One huge apple tree towered over a group of smaller ones, of which some proved to be flowering crabs. Under what seemed like a mother tree was an immense bed of violets, also in full bloom. I withheld my intended expression of surprise at this scene being called a garden, remembering in time that after all in Eastern countries "gardens" always included trees and were sometimes largely made up of groves.

"This is the second stage in my continuous bloom sequel," said my host, since continuous bloom in the garden had been one of the subjects of our conversation. "The first is nearly over," he continued, pointing at a lingering display of spring bulbs, naturalized cleverly in small irregular groups under trees and shrubbery. Two periods of bloom are dy, while most of the perennials were still dormant! Once more it was clearly revealed to me how much we miss by limiting our garden conception to the flower beds and the hedge that surrounds it, and again I saw the evidence of the value of fruit trees around the house and around and in the garden, as part of our continuous bloom study and for purely decorative beauty with the fruit into the bargain.

No flowering shrub, ancient or modern, has yet surpassed the apple tree in full bloom for beauty and exquisite delicacy as it graduates from the soft pink buds into the whiter full bloom, while to lengthen the span of this glory, the flowering crabs, flowering almond, plum, peach and cherry may be added, the various sizes providing ample opportunity for picturesque grouping.

The second reason for trees in and around the garden is a practical one and confined to our central American gardens, being protection from the hot midday sun. It must be remembered that much of our American garden knowledge and tradition came from England and I include therein the qualifications of plants as to their need of "sun" or shade. When we read "full sun" in an American nursery catalogue the chances are that the instruction originated in England, but as any one acquainted with the English climate knows, "full sun" in England and on the continent is about equivalent with partial shade in America, not to mention the rare appearance of the full sun in the island where beautiful lawns are paid for by very many rainy days.

More Shade Needed

Outside of some of the very hardy and really sun-loving rockplants most perennials are seen wilting under an American full sun and I for one feel like giving them the comfort of some shade regardless of catalogue instructions. There may not be much theoretical support to this theory but it may be worth trying to some readers who like to see their plants even look comfortable.

There is of course the element of competition to be reckoned with when one plants trees around the garden, but by omitting the elm, by careful placing for shade and some extra feeding, this competition can be taken care of.

To get back to the continuous bloom subject and having included the fruit trees, let us by the same token include the shrubs, for they, too, are an integral part of the garden plan. Besides their bloom they furnish seclusion and background, two factors that grow in importance as our gardening taste improves and our knowledge of design increases

Among the earliest are the fragrant honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima) the forsythias, the Japanese quince, the flowering almond, the pearlbush, the carragena or Siberian pea tree, followed soon by the spiræ Van Houtte arguta an prunifolia, the lilacs and a little later by the deutzias, the weigelias, the tamarix, and most of the viburnums.

June is of course the month of the roses and the rhododendrons. Then also bloom the not-too-well-known kolkwitzia or beauty bush, the mockorange and very soon after the hydrangeas, the hibiscus also known as rose of Sharon and of smaller growth but very attractive the callicarpa japonica and purpuræa, the calycanthus and the lespedeza.

Then if we change the continuous bloom into continuous color, we should of course consider the shrubs with fruit hanging all winter such as the cotoneasters, the virburnum opulus, the euonymus bungeana, the Ibota privet and so many others that it would make a story all by itself.

In order to take the most and best advantage of these many varieties, and to have bloom all the time and everywhere in the shrub border, the latter should be given plenty of room so that at least two or three rows of shrubs can be planted one back of the other. This will allow a larger margin for color touches and make the arrangement more natural and less obviously studied. With the proper data and information before you, it can all be planned on paper.

This is the time to watch for bare spots, make a note of them and arrange for the improvement next fall.

And only now are we ready to discuss the flower beds, another proof that, important as they are, they only represent one factor in the garden picture.

The early spring delight is of course for them who find their reward of last fall's bulb planting, especially if they planted and naturalized the early flowering crocus, the galanthus or snowdrop, as early as its name suggests, the muscari or grape hyacinth, the scillas and of course the daffodils. They help to temper our spring impatience and are well worth that special effort in the fall when gardening energy is not quite so inherent. If you missed these spring bulbs this year, it would be well to recall it next fall.

Next comes the wild garden in our continuous bloom program. It may only be a shady nook or a little dell somewhere on the outskirts of the garden. There you would find the mertensia, the anemonies, the hepaticas, the primroses, the bleeding hearts the claytonias and some of the gentians. By the time you have enjoyed meeting them again the rock garden will be in full bloom, at this time about the only garden that has a completed look with the dwarf phlox, the arabis, the candytuft, the aubretias in full bloom and the sedums, fresh and clean to set off the color, and the later flowering rockplants not making such empty places as are yet to be found in the perennial garden and in the still empty annual beds.

The perennial garden is primarily the summer garden. It should be the garden of rest and enjoyment rather than a field of tireless and endless activities. Whether it is the one or the other depends a good deal on the type of gardener you are and the line of action you follow. If you are primarily a horticultural gardener, following up the latest innovations in hybridizing and introduction, wanting bigger and better plants and flowers to win prizes with, then your task is fairly arduous all summer long.

If you are a "pictorial" gardener, and include everything in your garden, from the blue sky to the distant woods or your neighbor's magnolia and evergreens, or the little church spire, then you are not so fussy about details and you are more likely to follow the line of least resistance in all gardening matters. You will select your plants among those that best fit your soil conditions, that are hardy and rugged, parent plants rather than their hybridized offspring, plants that multiply quickly and densely in the border and can hold their own with the weeds. You can find your colors among those plants and they cause you less trouble. For the edge of the border there are among such plants the Arabis albida and Alpinus, the Iberis supervirens or little gem, the Viola cornuta, the Veronica rupestris and repens, the Armerias and the Dianthus deltoides, the aster mauve cushion, while if an even, all summer border is all that is desired, one of the real dwarf annual sweet alyssum will be the least trouble.

From the "Old Reliables"

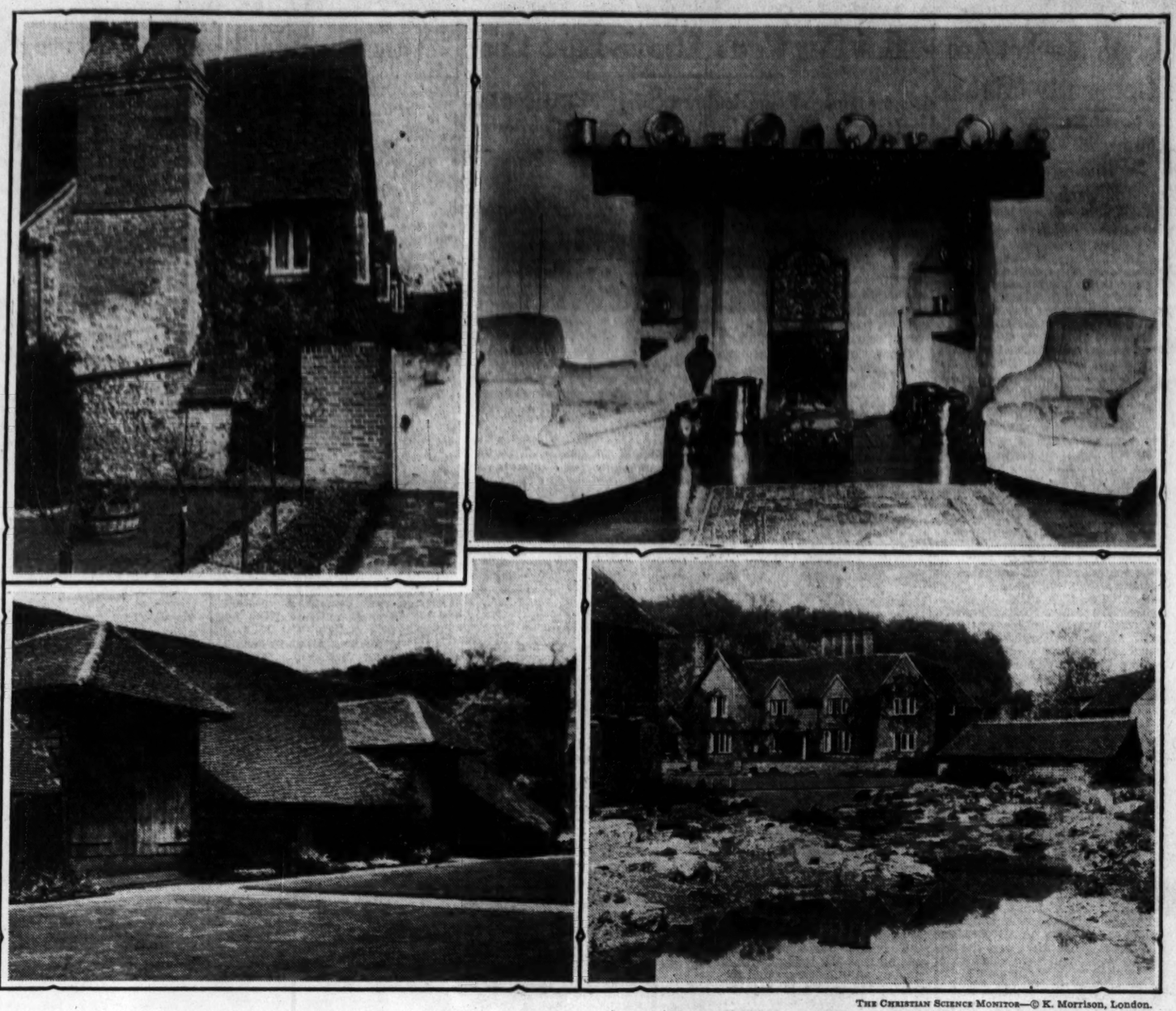
Then come the plants of medium height again in their order of bloom appearance and selected from "old reliables." The Polemonium reptans —sometimes considered a creeper and so named, but growing almost a foot high—the Anchusa myosotidiflora, or Siberian bugloss, blooming early while the dropmore bugloss (Anchusa italica) blooms in early June and continues until September. Equally reliable with strong spiked foliage interspersed with individual-like single flowers are the Chelones or turtleheads, blue white and lavender. They don't even take notice of weeds and make fine accent plants. They too flower from July to September. Another old reliable for the middle part of the border is the Evening Primrose (Oenethera youngi and missouriensis) flowering from June well into August. The Pyrethrum or Painted Daisy, the various campanulas and the chrysanthemums give an assortment that will carry the bloom period from June until frost.

For the rear of the border there is very little except growing foliage until June when the baptisias, the delphiniums and hollyhocks, the tall campanula pramidalis show their colors followed by the tall phlox, the mallows and the earlier aconites. The latter by selecting varieties will provide tall bloom until September. Then for late bloom the helleniums, the boltonias and of course the tall asters and the tall Chrysanthemum uliginosum.

For an early complete appearance of the perennial border, tulips are of the greatest value when placed between the late-coming perennials. They fill unavoilable gaps, and, when planted singly or in very small groups, they do not break the continuity of the perennials when the latter come into bloom.

I have not mentioned the iris, nor the peonies, in connection with the perennial border, because personally I claim for them private and exclusive places as one usually provides for the roses. An "iris walk" is to me the finest way of displaying iris, while a peony bed or garden gives these plants—that are almost shrubs—a better chance for display and comfort.

Undoubtedly I have omitted many others of your favorites because my chief purpose has been to emphasize the advantages of enlarging our garden vision, and to call attention to the importance of the whole picture, rather than each separate detail. The picture-layout must come first, followed by the attention to these details.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© K. Morrison, London.

Upper Row, Left—This View of the Farmhouse Shows the Ancient Brickwork of One of the Tudor Chimney Stacks. The Door of This Little Courtyard Opens Upon the Lawn in Front of the House. Right—The Removal of a Modern Grate Disclosed This Old Fireplace, Which Has, Besides Its Ancient Lintel and Inglenooks, the Uncommon Feature of the Niches in the Wall, Still Fitted With Their Original Shelves. Lower Row, Left—Level Lawns, Intersected by Well-Kept Pathways, Have Replaced the Old Barnyard Which Was Formerly a Patch of Wasteland Overgrown With Nettles. Note the Fine Outline of the Old Barn. Right—The Tudor Farmhouse Now Overlooks a Delightful Layout of Lawn and Planting, of Which This Rock and Water Garden Is to Be a Special Feature When the Work of Transformation Has Been Completed.

Hobbies and Hints

Opened Up a New Interest

Ashland, Ore.

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

Had it not been for the "Home Building and Gardening" page of the Monitor, I, for one, would have been deprived of the most enjoyable hobby I have ever had, and I now wish to return thanks for this service.

For a number of years I was a business woman in a large city of apartment houses where there was practically no evidence of greenery except at the neighborhood parks and the distant city park. If it were possible to spend some portion of week-ends in the country, joy was unbounded. If not, some scenic vantage point in the city was sought. Finally, living quarters were taken in a smaller city within commuting distance, and I thought my cup was full. It was my good fortune to be received into a charming storybook family housed in a redwood cottage sheltered by large trees. I was given the balcony room overlooking a sparkling bay and misty hills and had free access to the secluded garden, which was as picturesque with the moon shining through the wisteria as in the day scene of Japanese pools, climbing fuchsias, iris, and tall hollyhocks which led one so eagerly down the garden walk to the patio where a refreshing fountain played for grateful birds and at the same time offered hospitality to the guests who loved to assemble there. While in this delightful spot many excursions were taken for glimpses of other beautiful suburban gardens.

The special articles of the garden page of the Monitor had been enjoyed always, but as I had no place to carry out any ideas, the advertisements had not been noticed. One day a friend called my attention to an advertisement of a landscape school that offered a correspondence course. Just the thing for me, of course! (Now all Monitor advertisements are read.) I signed for the course, returned to my southern Oregon home where there was space to practice the instructions, and have had a most delightful garden experience that has included rock gardening, water gardening and planting herbaceous borders—all bound together by design. In the winter time there is an indoor garden of ferns and sedums and much catalog persuing for something new or different.

My principal interest is in working out combinations that will give pleasing pictorial effects, as to color, outline and texture. To do this, I find that a good background is the first essential. Complete nursery catalogues describe the various ornamental shrubs, and nurseries may be visited where the characteristics of various plantings may be studied. And, friends, there are so many varieties that we do not need to choose those we have seen in some garden that we admire, but rather those that would bring out the individuality of our own grounds. The layout and environment of the place to be landscaped should be studied first. Then the plan that is adopted should include plantings discriminately chosen for the desired effect.

In most communities the same plantings will be found in the majority of gardens. It is a friendly custom—the exchanging of plants—and a good one to a certain point, but it should be borne in mind that the plantings should be considered for the type of garden and not the garden for all types of plants. And when the effect has been attained, stop. That is the finishing touch that is the most difficult to execute.

The Garden page of the Monitor has now been clipped for a number of years, and I am looking forward to the time when the various articles may be classified in a scrap book.

(Miss) R. K. S.

The Evening Primrose

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Garden Friends:

The pleasant letter of Mrs. F. M. S. of Sacramento, Calif., describing the evening primrose, brought to my mind the following poem, clipped, I believe, from the Monitor some years ago.

The evening primrose has always been one of the joys of our garden. Unlike the farmer in the poem, we do not "root 'em out"—unless they become too numerous and interfere with other plants. In our perennial border in good soil, a group of these plants has reached the height of six feet, with many flowering branches. As the petals unfold the delicate perfume scents the entire garden, noticeable even to the passer-by. The plant is a biennial—small ones from this year's seed blooming next year.

We read the Garden Page with interest and receive helpful hints from its contributors.

(Miss) B. L. S.

The Evening Primrose

"What are you looking at?" the farmer said.
"That's nothing but a yellow flowering weed.
It grows all o'er the island wild," said he;
"There are plenty in my field; I root 'em out.
But, for my life, it puzzles me to see
What you make such a wonderment about."

The good man turned and to his supper went,
While kneeling on the grass with mute delight
O whispered words, around the plant we knelt,

To watch the opening buds that love the night.

Slowly the rosy dusk of eve departed,
And one by one the pale stars bloomed on high;
And one by one each folded calyx started
And bared its golden petals to the sky.

One throb from star to flower seemed pulsing through
The night—one living Spirit, blending all.
In beauty and in mystery ever new—
One harmony divine through great and small.

—Christopher P. Cranch.

[This poem was first published on the Home Forum page, June 4, 1914. Miss B. L. S., we have your address, but may we have your name, please, for our files.—Editor.]

Tudor Farmhouse Remodeled

Beautiful Features of Old Place Revealed

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

TO THE traveler by train the country all around London seems like a vast checkerboard, so broken up by building sites, factories and villas that he must let a score or more miles slip by before he feels that at last he is in truly rural surroundings. Yet if he knows his way about, it is often possible to come across unspoiled rustic patches in this apparently endless network of suburban developments.

The old farmhouse pictured on this page lies in just such a welcome clearing. Out of sight and sound, over the crest of a hill at the back is a trim little modern village. Another more recent colony of houses is almost within a stone's throw on one side. However, these nearer neighbors are discreetly hidden in a grove of beech trees. Only wisps of blue smoke drift across the tree tops to betray their proximity. The grounds of the property extend to a winding high road beyond which rises a thickly wooded ridge of hills.

Within the last few years this old farm and its immediate surroundings have undergone a complete transformation. The present owners have changed it from a derelict to a delightful country home in an exquisite setting. To be sure, the house, even in its dilapidated condition, gave hint of great possibilities. It possessed two distinctive groups of Tudor chimneys and, as an architect once told the writer, "If the chimneys of an old English house are good, you may be sure that the house itself is good." However most of these good things had to be accepted on faith. It required many months of hard and patient work to bring to light the fine old fireplaces which were hidden behind ugly modern grates, to free the walls of unsightly Victorian wall papers and to remove the whitewashed ceilings so that the ancient beams could reappear in their former beauty. This process of dismantling disclosed one quite unique feature — some sixteenth-century wall painting of geometrical design in an upper room. Much of it was so fragmentary that it had to be covered up again but a few portions were sufficiently defined to be worth preserving. They make an unexpected interlude on the cream colored walls in the guest room.

Formerly all the rooms were of the "thoroughfare" type, as the house was only one room deep. On the ground floor were three rooms along the front and two at right angles at each end forming two small wings. One of these rooms in one wing has been made into a well-equipped kitchen. Above it a bathroom has been made. Before these alterations there was no adequate water supply and no proper system of drainage.

Lintel and Inglenooks

The kitchen adjoins the dining room which opens into the attractive entrance hall shown in one of the illustrations. On the other side of this hall is the large drawing room. Its fireplace, also pictured on this page, was one of those which came to light during the restoration. When the disfiguring grate was removed, the massive oak lintel was discovered. So were the inglenooks. These are of course a fairly common feature of Tudor fireplaces. But what was unusual in this case were the large niches with shelves. The original shelves were still in position, but two were so worm-eaten that they had to be replaced.

In remodeling, the east partition wall of this room was broken through, a modern chimney stack with its fireplace removed and a small ground floor room in the east wing thrown into the drawing-room. The other ground floor room in this wing—formerly a dairy—is now the study.

A similar transformation took place upstairs where the removal of the same chimney stack made it possible to open up a dressing room next to the owner's bedroom. The three bedrooms along the front are reached by a narrow corridor put in during the remodeling. The staircase is also a recent addition. Formerly the only access to the upper story was by an outside flight of steps.

The grounds have undergone as drastic alterations as the house. Like the house they also possessed great potential assets. These took the form of some old buildings which surrounded the house on two sides. There was the beautiful old barn, which is exceptionally fine in design and structure even in a district noted for its old barns. The structure has been strengthened but it was not necessary to do anything to enhance the charm of its outline and the sweep of its old tiled roof. Across from it was an old granary of half timbered and brick construction. Between these two farm buildings was the barnyard, divided from the ground in front of the house by a high brick wall. This wall has been lowered, thus making it a link instead of a barrier between the house and the garden.

The waste area in front of the house has been made into two symmetrical lawns. Larger lawns occupy the space once filled by the barnyard. They are intersected by straight paths and herbaceous borders have been planted along the base of the barn and along the boundary wall which separates this garden from the rest of the grounds. Behind the granary is a rock and water garden which is not yet completed. As the owners are experts on rock plants, this garden will eventually be a special feature of the place. Rock plants are also used for the border which runs along the wall parallel to the front of the house.

Between the house and the large barn there were formerly pigsties. These have been taken down and in their place a delightful little garden has been made. It is inclosed by a hedge of Irish yews. The green of this hedge and the dwarf borders is offset by the paving of mellow red bricks. Roses on standards line the path across this enclosure. In spring there are tubs of flowering tulips set out at intervals on the brick paving. Their delicate colorings rival the loveliness of the white blossoms on the cherry trees in the orchard close by.

Garden Helps

by Jerry McIntosh

LAWNS

The best time for making new lawns or renovating old is in the early Fall. The warm days followed by cool nights, with the usual amount of rainfall, causes the seed to germinate readily and grow rapidly — without competing with weeds that are so abundant in the Spring.

Staigreen Lawn Seed
2½ lbs. $1.40
5 lbs. 2.75
Mail orders filled.
One pound for a quick new lawn 10x20 feet. Use half quantity for renovating old lawn.

EMERALD GRASS FERTILIZER
25 lbs. . $1.75 50 lbs. . $3.25
Consult or write Jerry McIntosh for cultural directions on how to make and maintain a lawn.

Stumpp & Walter Co.
132 CHURCH STREET
(Corner Warren Street)
NEW YORK
Stamford, Conn. Englewood, N.J. Newark, N.J.
White Plains, N. Y. Hempstead, L. I.

ETCHINGS IN COLOR
of
Rock Garden Flowers
In the Manner of Old Prints
By Ethel Blanchard Collver
The new joy of garden and art lovers.
Signed Artist's Proofs on hand-made paper in attractive mats.
Size of Etching 7 by 10, and with mat 12½ by 16 inches.
$10 Each or $50 for the Set of Six postpaid in the United States East of the Mississippi; elsewhere add 10%.
The Perfect Gift—for others or yourself.
Ethel Blanchard Collver
Meadowood, Cognewaug Road
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

It's rather thrilling, this task of assembling a college wardrobe. You can't help but anticipate the joy you'll have in using the things you buy. It may seem like a big shopping problem, but you can simplify matters by turning to the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for help.

The advertisements will direct you to stores that have your standards of style and quality, stores that can capably serve you. Many of the things you want to buy are being featured by the stores in their Monitor advertising.

Reading these announcements will enable you to fill your needs without the bother of going from place to place.

Whenever you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please identify yourself as a Monitor reader. The storekeepers like to know that their advertising is bringing results.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

The initial display of the season at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, consists of oils and aquarelles by Miss B. Hunter Watt. Although Miss Watt favors the subjects which prevail in the Copley exhibitions—flowers, gardens, landscape—her technical accomplishments are on a higher level than is customary.

In oils Miss Watt leans toward the Impressionists and her particular feeling for their methods is revealed in an excellent copy of a Monet in the Boston Museum. Miss Watt achieves just the proper quality of light, just the right weight in color, and she conveys very sensitively the atmospheric characteristics. In her original works she applies the same insight. Flowers, birds, portrayals are seen in a softening ambient light.

Her water colors are more poetic, and less professional. They reveal Miss Watt in less elaborate moments. The performance is more casual, the color not so telling.

Guild of Boston Artists

The new season starts with some old season exhibits at the Guild of Boston Artists. A few new contributions lend some variation, however, to the collection which was reviewed here last spring. Outstanding is a formidable marine painted by Mr. Stanley Woodward. Again, Mr. Woodward portrays the surf breaking foamily against the rocks of the Maine coast. Moonlight, cold and silvery, stripes the water, a bold contrast with the dark-shaded rocks. Mr. Woodward has an eye for scenic qualities of dramatic import. He generally selects an instant of violent action and fixes it with the accuracy of a camera.

Here and there a new portrait replaces one that hung in the gallery last season. The Guild painters have not yet returned with the summer's product.

D. A.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 "The NRA Day."
6:05 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: "Merit Versus Spoils."
7:45 NBC, Don Carney's dog chat.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, NRA mass meeting; General Johnson; other speakers; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories"; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 NBC, "Poet Prince."
11:30-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NRA program; soloists.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; soloist.
6:45 NBC, Shirley Howard, songs.
7:00 NBC, "The Sizzlers."
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Eddie East and Ralph Dumke; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, sketch, "Major Whittlesey"; orchestra.
10:30 Phil Saltman's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Benny Meroff's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244b)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, "The Melodeers."
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy"—drama.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "Voice of the Saxophone."
6:45 "The Merry-Go-Round."
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:15 Yankee Singers; mixed chorus.
7:25 Brockton Fair speaker.
7:30 CBS, Mills Brothers, quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam and Edwin C. Hill.
8:30 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:45 CBS, Kate Smith; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 CBS, Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Betty Barthell; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance programs.
8:00 Recordings of Act 3 of Gounod's "Faust."
8:45 Organ recital; speaker.
9:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:30 "In the Master's Music Room."
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, "Light Opera Gems."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Rita Coughlin, songs.
5:15 Wilfred Gotreau, violinist.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Gypsy Fiddles." Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:00 Rhythm Rebels.
8:15 American Legion Band.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm program.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio recital.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, "Swimming as a Hobby."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—School children's Blue Eagle pledge, from Parkman Bandstand.
2:30 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Dayville Strikers Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 — Weavers of the Assagawa Woolen Mill at Dayville, Conn., have voted to return to their looms this week after a strike for higher wages. They will return without a wage increase.

Shipping Revival Seen For Port of Hartford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 — A revival of shipping on the Connecticut River to Hartford, which, though still a port of entry, now has seen no more imposing craft than an occasional oil barge for several years, is predicted in the news that Starin-Hartford Line has leased a dock here and extensive warehouse quarters on the river front.

The line now operates freight boats from New York to New Haven and completes its haul to Hartford overland.

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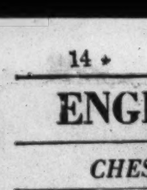

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Confectioners of Quality
Large Variety of Dainty Cakes and Pastries
Give them and our CAFE a trial
All kinds of Parties catered for

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Third and Fourth Prize Winners of Eugene, 1929
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Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
Are known and worn all over England. Cleaning, Renovating and Remodelling of Furs carried out in our own workrooms.
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For Jewellery
Watches
Timepieces
Silver Ware
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etc., etc.
PRESTONS
Limited
Corner of DEANSGATE and BANK STREET

BULBS. BULBS. BULBS. BULBS.
Now is the time to buy *BULBS.*
If you want satisfaction, quality, and good value, call to see
C. WEAVER
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If you would be "in time this BULB TIME" send your orders early to avoid disappointment.

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Super-Lessons in Singing, Voice Production, Pianoforte, Harmony, Analysis, Form, etc., by Mr. T. Davis, A.R.C.O. (London) M.R.S.T., etc. Successes L.R.A.M., L.T.C.L., A.T.C.L., and over 1000 in Local Exams. Children's work a speciality.
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Deliveries by Motor. Distance no object.

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MODERN COIFFURES
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Large Selection of Traced Goods. All Requisites for Embroidery and Knitting. Best Makes of Knitting Wools and Vivella.
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Autumn and Winter Models
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Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in
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Presentation boxes and goods by weight promptly dispatched.

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Sole Representatives for
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Over 200 on View
Latest gramophones, radio sets, radio gramophones. Free home demonstration. Complete stock of music and records.
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Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices

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First for Fashions
Fabrics, Furniture and Furnishings
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
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ORDER YOUR
FLOWERS
from
COOPERS
We are members of the Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association.
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REED AND SON
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34-36 BOLD ST. Phone Royal 2018
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER Shoes

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Good Garage Accommodation

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Pure materials. Made entirely by us in our new workshops.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring, All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms
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From 1832 to 1933
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Redferns Have Specialised in
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EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
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HOME FURNISHINGS
RESTAURANT
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"Queen" ROYAL Shoes QUALITY
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For Ladies and Gentlemen
NOTED BREECHES HOUSE
Opp. Royal Exchange
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Fresh Flowers Daily

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
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Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Special attention given to family orders. Orders collected and delivered.

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Extend a very cordial invitation to visitors to "WALK THRO," their store at convenience
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Fine Selection of Fish Fresh Daily
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Bradford's Leading Drapers
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The *"Quality"* Store
for 30 miles
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children.
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Permanent Waving Specialists
Note the charge
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Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
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Visit Us for Satisfaction
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Morning Refreshments, Light Luncheons, Afternoon Teas. Quickly Served.
Now open on Saturdays until 6:30 p. m.
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FINEST QUALITIES
REASONABLE PRICES
ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST

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High Class Fruiterers
Fresh Vegetables Daily
Prompt delivery to all parts of town.

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Humane Methods and service

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BRASSWEAR
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19 Roundhay Road
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Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

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(WALTER TARBOTTON)
Highest honors for pure homemade Bread, Confectionery, Biscuits, High-Class Chocolates and Sweets stocked. Wedding, Birthday and Novelty Cakes to order. Let us cater for your party.
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99 CODWIN STREET, BRADFORD
ENGLISH MEAT PURVEYORS
(Humane Methods)
Telephone Leeds 20077; Bradford 2499

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
PROVISION SPECIALISTS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
Tel. 51541

YORKSHIRE

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The House for Furnishings
Loose Covers and Curtains Made to Order
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Electrical and Wireless Accessories

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Colliery Agent, Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD, 1
Phones
Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

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Mrs. E. Smith
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTER
School Outfits for Girls
631 ECCLESALL ROAD

PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, etc.
Marian Cooper
Beauty Preparations. Tel. 25826
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Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
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Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

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HOUSE and CHURCH DECORATORS
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Electrical Contractor
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PRINTING AND WINDOW TICKETS
We can do the sort you need
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9 and 11 Watson Walk, Sheffield

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For
Cooked Meats
Prime Provisions
Rich Cakes
Quality Is Our First Aim
We Stock Gunstones Biscuits

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3 DAYS' SERVICE
Coats and Costumes 2/9 Dresses 3/-
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For Quality and Value in Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, Floral Decorations and Wedding Bouquets, etc.
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WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
PHONE 2132 MARKET PRICES

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Home Made Cakes
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The best 3/11 stocking we have yet handled. Fully fashioned, British made and all the new shades. All sizes. The "New" Arcadian is made in two types. Pure silk, dull tone, 3/11 per pair. Chiffon Silk with lace clox, 3/11 per pair.
Try JOHN WIGHT'S First
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George Gibson & Son
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
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J. C. SMITH Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Tailors and Outfitters
Burberry and "Braemar" Agents
91 LOTHIAN ROAD
and at Bell Street, St. Andrews

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Autumn Models COATS
Gowns
Jessie N. Mackay
Sportswear
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For QUALITY-WEAR and HOME FURNISHINGS
RESTAURANT
TEA-ROOMS
Home-baked Delicacies.
Luncheons from noon to 2:30 p. m.
Tréron et Cie
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ESTD. 1878
Specialises
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Daily Features

All Nature

Box Elder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE trim appearance of the box elder soon won the favor of America's early settlers, and it was one of the first native American trees to be planted in Europe. Bishop Compton cultivated it on his estate at Fulham, England, in 1688. One specimen planted in Kew is more than 40 feet tall; another in Der Tiergarten, Berlin, soars more than 60 feet.

The box elder is seldom used in "box" manufacturing, though it is valuable for cooperage, wooden ware, cheap furniture, interior decoration, or paper pulp. As for the "elder," the tree is not a berry producer, but bears winged seeds like other maples. Thus, another common name, "ash-leaved maple," is perhaps better.

Ash-leaved maple is common from New York and western New England, south to Florida, and west to the Rockies. It is, however, commonly planted elsewhere than in this region. The Mississippi Valley is the area of greatest growth. In the northern part of the range, many farmers tap the trees in spring along with other sugar maples, but the quantity of sap is considerably less than in the rock maple, Vermont's famous tree.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Selling Parsley

I find selling parsley a very good way to make a little money on the side. People garnish dishes with it and use it in their food. I have a row across our garden. I cut it off and sell it, and it soon grows out again. It is easy to raise and there is a demand for it the year round.

Miss Ruby T.

Taffy

I have a very good taffy recipe, which I used some time ago to make taffy. I sold this at school during recess time and made good money. I wrapped each piece in wax paper. I shall gladly share my recipe.

Mrs. J. D. C.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Horseshoes—
were machine-made as early as 1825.

Summer visitors—
bring an increase of over 50 per cent in business for New England coastal towns, according to a recent survey.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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The question seemed to appear uncertain as to where the hikers would spend the night. Coming to a farmhouse, it was decided that they would make a clean breast of things and admit they only had 25 cents and had no place to stay. Having done this, the farmer agreed to make accommodations for them in an outlying shed some distance from the house

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Richmond Times Dispatch: A Columbus (Ohio) show-off claims to be able to eat corn on the cob with one hand!

Oklahoma City Oklahoman: By purchasing bargains made by girls who get $1 a week, people can save enough to provide a dole for the girls.

Los Angeles Times: Use of a newly devised elastic wool will make available to the male sex trousers that do not bag at the knees. Thus man may have the satisfaction of wearing garments that hold their shape for the first time in some centuries; since, in fact, armor went out of style.

Arkansas Gazette: Manufacturers are making a quiet investigation to find whether quilts, counterpanes, or blankets are most popular, the reports coming, of course, from undercover men.

The Children's Corner

Tad Moore's Surprise—A G. O. B. Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TAD MOORE had a quarter in his pocket. He fingered it quite often, for it was the first quarter of his own that he had ever had. Moreover, he had earned it by helping Jack Beanstalk's father on his ice and coal cart while Jack was away. He had earned more than a quarter, and he had given it all to his Gran with whom he lived, and Gran had given him back the quarter for himself. That was nice of Gran, Tad thought, for she needed all the money she could get to pay the rent and buy food and clothing for Tad and herself.

It was Sunday morning now, so Tad didn't have to be on the ice and coal cart, and he went downstairs and into the little garden which Jack Beanstalk had made out of a rubbish heap with the help of Johnny-jump-up, Joe-Pye Weed, and little Sweet William, all boys of the G. O. B. (Garden of Boys) Club.

Tad wasn't much interested in the G. O. B. Club, but he had promised Jack to look after the garden while Jack was away. He wasn't much interested in the garden, but he was interested in Dobbin, the dear old horse that pulled the ice and coal cart around the narrow, crowded streets. He surely did love Dobbin, and Dobbin lived in a little stable underneath the flat where Jack Beanstalk lived, and the window of Dobbin's stable looked into the garden. The window was open now, and Dobbin himself stood munching a bit of hay and looking out into the garden as though he enjoyed it.

Tad looked around and thought it did look nice. Sweet William had trained some morning glories around Dobbin's window, and the other two boys had some pansy plants in blossom—but that was all, for Jack's big red poppies had finished blooming, and he wasn't there to plant anything else. Tad looked up at the window on the third floor where Gran stood looking down. How nice it would be, he thought, if Gran's window had some flowers around it, too! Then he fingered the quarter in his pocket again.

The next day Tad went to the store for Gran to buy some milk and bread. He carried them in his arms in a paper bag, and he stopped now and then on his way home to look into the shop windows. One window had a lot of plants and flowers in it that made Tad think of the garden. So he stopped to look, and all of a sudden he knew what he wanted to do with his quarter. There were bright colored packages

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All of a Sudden He Knew What He Wanted to Do With His Quarter.

of seeds in the window, and the man in the shop sold him three for a quarter because, he said, it was a little late in the season. However, the man said, it was not too late, if he watered the things well during the hot summer weather. With the man's help he chose carrot seed (because horses like carrots), lettuce seed (because Gran liked lettuce), and some seeds that the man said would grow up to the third story in a very short time and bear quantities of bright red flowers—cardinal climber, he called it.

* * *

It was Sunday morning again many weeks later, and again Tad stood in the garden, looking around. But this time Jack and Johnny and Joe and William were all there, too. Tad had wanted to surprise Jack with the garden, and he had certainly succeeded, for Jack had given a whoop of joy when he had seen the green lettuce, and the feathery carrots, and the lovely vine growing around Gran's window, covered with red flowers.

"I thought you didn't care about gardens," he said.

"Oh, gardens are all right," said Tad, as he fed old Dobbin another carrot. "Gardens are all right, but I love Dobbin."

"I think you ought to belong to the G. O. B. Club," said Jack, "and you must have a garden name."

Tad grinned. "You can call me 'Carrots' if you like," he said, pointing to his red hair. "I don't mind. Dobbin likes carrots, and I like Dobbin."

"Hurrah for Carrots!" cried all the boys.

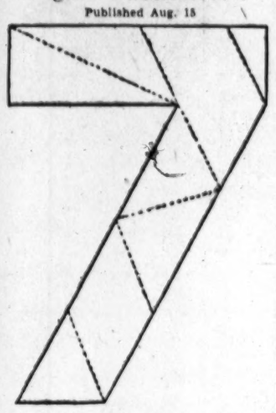
So Tad became a member of the G. O. B. Club, and no one was more surprised than himself.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

MIND is a kingdom to the man who gathereth his pleasure from ideas.—TUPPER.

Figure Puzzle No. 7

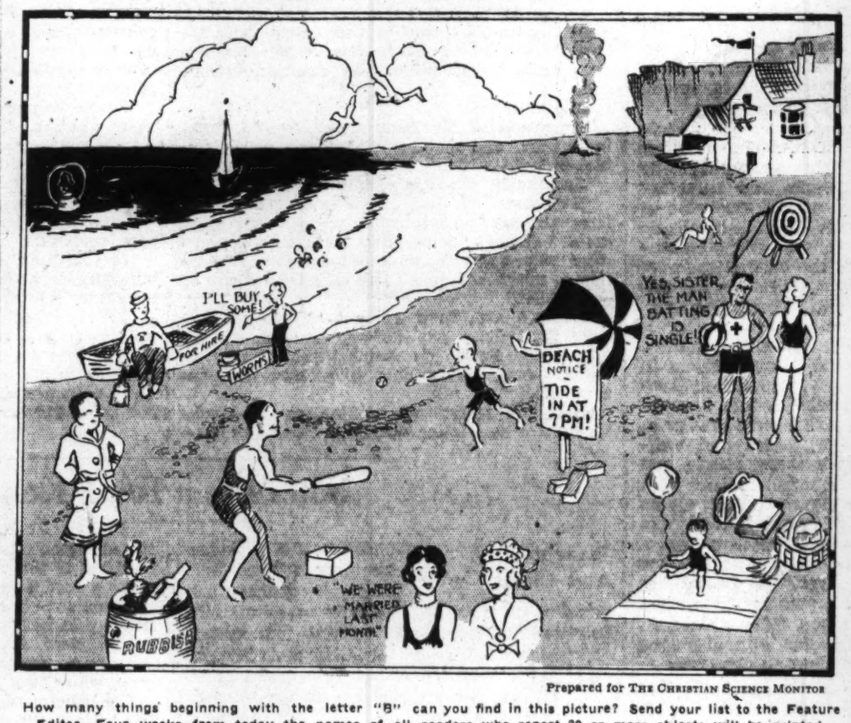
Published Aug. 15



Winners

Miss Allmendinger, Newton Center, Mass.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Miss A. E. Schaefer, Philadelphia.
C. Boyce, Perth Amboy, N. J.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
A. B. Hale, Haverhill, Mass.
E. Eberhart, Richmond Hill, L. I.
T. Holstman, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. N. M. Rand, Los Angeles.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati.
D. Rockwood, Vancouver, Wash.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Voss Beauty Shop, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
Paul von Gunten, Lausanne, Switz.
M. Sprechman, Los Angeles.
S. Staley, Honolulu.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
L. E. Caughey, Seattle.

Letter Puzzle "B"



PREPARED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How many things beginning with the letter "B" can you find in this picture? Send your list to the Feature Editor. Four weeks from today the names of all readers who report 30 or more objects will be printed.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Misuse of hyphen ("Editor")—The inquirer asks if the hyphen is correctly used in the following:

We saw many two- and three-room houses.

This is a style often used in German, but English eyes are not familiar with it. Wilson ("Treatise on Punctuation") gives a choice example: ". . . iron-, cotton-, silk-, print-, and dye-works." But he adds: "All the difficulty would be obviated were the phrases changed into language more grammatical."

We should suggest two possible reconstructions for the sentence submitted:

We saw many two-room and three-room houses.
We saw many houses of two and three rooms.

Dangling participle (Miss R. M. C., Mrs. M. R.)—The correspondents submit two sentences:

(1) After ending his second transatlantic flight, the residents of this city gave Colonel Lindbergh an enthusiastic reception.

(2) Composed of seaplanes which could not land on the earth, great stretches were flown over land . . . by the airmada.

The word that the participle modifies should immediately follow a participial phrase. Either that, or the participial phrase should be recast into a clause. Thus, (1) could be corrected:

After ending his second transatlantic flight, Colonel Lindbergh was enthusiastically received . . .

After Colonel Lindbergh had ended his second transatlantic flight, the residents of this city gave him . . .

The same methods would apply to correcting (2):

Composed of seaplanes which could not land on the earth, the airmada flew over great stretches. . . .

Although the airmada was composed of seaplanes which could not land on the earth, great stretches . . .

"Naming the cipher"—On Aug. 3, this department invited readers to vote for or against the policy of occasionally printing the correct pronunciation of a word after exposing a common mispronunciation. The vote seems overwhelmingly in favor of a continuance of our present policy.

Two readers opposed the plan.

Mrs. S. G. E. wrote:

I quite agree with J. R. regarding placing the absolute before students, and the negative not at all. I should recommend marking the vowels, indicating a more definite pronunciation.

Miss E. M. M. wrote:

I think the plan of giving the right and the wrong is a great mistake. Many times, after reading the two pronunciations given, there has come a sense of confusion. I feel the correct way, and the correct way only, should be given. The affirmation of that which is true naturally denies anything unlike itself. If our school textbooks had had the multiplication table printed correctly, and also had a number of incorrect tables, a chaotic state of affairs would have resulted. The correct statement, "2×2=4," eliminates anything unlike itself.

Now, to quote from a few on the other side. Mrs. L. S. wrote:

I find it exceedingly helpful to have attention drawn to common errors in pronunciation. So often I find that I really can't get the correct pronunciation until I see just where my mistake has been made.

Mrs. C. P. B. wrote:

Give both pronunciations. It is much clearer and enables one to detect one's own errors more readily. The incorrect pronunciations are almost humorous, and I find their mild ridicule of the incorrect a help in remembering to be more distinct in the right pronunciation and use of words.

C. L. H. wrote:

I am thoroughly in accord with your practice. It has helped me many times in correcting mistakes which otherwise might have been overlooked.

If you tried to grow a garden
By simply planting seeds,
You soon would find your garden
Was growing up to weeds.

Miss M. S. C. wrote:

The incorrect awakens thought to see why it is wrong, and then it is easily corrected. One of the methods used by educators today is the employment of "true and false statements" in teaching. Therefore, please continue your present policy, thereby enabling us, to paraphrase the poem, "to hear ourself's as others hear us."

Miss R. E. H. wrote:

In some cases I think the correspondent was right with regard to visualizing the correct form, but in this case I think many of us do not, or would not, realize that we were using the incorrect pronunciation until we saw it in print.

Miss K. S. wrote:

I like the way you bring out the correct pronunciation of words, and then show us how they are so commonly mispronounced. It seems to me that with children one sometimes gains one's point by showing them how absurd the wrong way can be—and then showing them the right. And are not most of us children when it comes to pronunciation?

Mrs. P. M. K. wrote:

It is most helpful to have both the right and the wrong pronunciations of a word written out. This thought occurs to me: Does not the Bible give us, in the first two chapters of Genesis, the true and false creations?

"Subscriber" wrote:

I wish to express my approval of the Monitor's method of affirming the correct and denying the faulty pronunciations. Since serving as a reader I have been increasingly grateful for this service. If the erroneous pronunciation had not been exposed, I question if I should have realized how I had been pronouncing the word.

Our thanks go out to many others whose views coincided with those expressed in the foregoing statements. But a stop must be made somewhere.

We shall continue to point out lurking and subtle errors; but we shall not consider the issue closed.

Worth Knowing

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OWNS NEARLY FOUR TIMES AS MUCH LAND AS THERE IS IN ALL OF RHODE ISLAND. ITS TERRITORY NOW TOTALS 2,000,320 ACRES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

Occasions, like clouds, pass away.—Arabian Proverb.

Opportunity, sooner or later, comes to all who work and wish.—Stanley.

The greatest of all feelings is an utter forgetfulness of self.—Ruskin.

Interpret all for the best.—Luther.

Endurance is nobler than strength, and patience than beauty.—Ruskin.

If I can put one touch of a rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman I shall feel that I have worked with God.—George MacDonald.

What you give in charity in this world, you take with you into the next.—Turkish Proverb.

Be it but an onion, let it be given graciously.—Afghan Proverb.

When you have done a thing, leave it alone.—Kingsley.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good for eternity.

Do the duty which lieth nearest to thee.—Goethe.

A loving disposition is a river without a ripple.—Tamul Proverb.

Let a man practice the minor virtues.—Emerson.

A word once spoken, an army of chariots cannot overtake it.—Chinese Proverb.

Who masters his tongue saves his head.—Turkish Proverb.

Luck has a peculiar habit of favoring those who do not depend on it.

The way to keep a circle of friends is to keep "on the square" with them.

In Lighter Vein

Expressive

Mary Roberts Rinehart, writing in "My Story" about her resourceful grandmother, says: "Completely untrained and with no openings outside of school teaching for women in those days, she fell back on her needle." "Reminding one," comments A. W., "of the man who sat down on the spur of the moment."—*Washington Star.*

Conversation

Two Englishmen bound for New York had sat side by side on deck chairs without exchanging a word.

On the third day one of them fell asleep, and his book came down on the deck with a thud. It broke the ice. The other man picked up the book, and the following dialogue took place:

"Thanks very much."
"Going across?"
"Yes."
"So am I."—*Tit-Bits.*

Hens Understand

They had grown wealthy suddenly and had purchased a farm, replete with hens, cows and pigs. Said a visitor one day to the daughter of the family:

"Do your hens lay eggs?"

"Oh, they can," was the lofty reply, "but in our position they don't have to."—*Tit-Bits.*

Silence Is Golden

Mrs. Peck: "She's very pretty, but she never says a word. I can't imagine why all the men speak so highly of her."

Mr. Peck: "I can."—*Pathfinder.*

The Mistake

Brown: "My dear man, to a geologist a thousand years are a mere nothing."

Green: "My hat! I lent one a fiver yesterday!"—*Pathfinder.*

Morning!

Happy Father: "My dear, I think it must be time to get up—baby has fallen asleep."—*Frankfurter Illustrierte.*

The Very Time

"Does your husband confide his business troubles to you?"

"Yes, every time I buy anything."

Day Out

The hunting novice had been loaned a poor-spirited horse.

At the end of the day he returned limping and disheveled, and said to the owner: "Don't tell me again about horses being intelligent. We came to six jumps today and this beast let me do every one alone."—*Tit-Bits.*

Explained

Passenger: "Is this train ever on time?"

"Sir," replied the guard, "we never worry about her being on time. We're satisfied if she's always on the rails."—*Answers.*

—Chicago Daily News

Agreed

"Ideal couple! Think alike about everything."

"Yes, but I've noticed she always thinks first."

The Plea

Prisoner: "Judge, I don't know what to do."

Judge: "Why, how's that?"

Prisoner: "I swore to tell the truth, but every time I try, some lawyer objects."—*Unidentified.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Bad News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

WHEN a young bank teller was notified that his services were no longer needed, he was dismayed but not disheartened. His first thought was of his wife, already burdened with the added cares which previous cuts in salary had forced upon her. He determined to protect her from what, at the time, seemed bad news.

Next morning he started to work as usual. Instead of turning his car toward town, however, he went in the opposite direction. He scoured the country roads for farmers able to supply new-laid eggs; then he sought out buyers to whom day-old eggs might be desirable.

At the end of that month, when he was able to give his wife a little larger sum than usual, he confessed the story. It was a tale, not of loss, of fear, discouragement, and unhappiness; it was the story of a change of occupation, of days advantageously filled with happy work and bright prospect.

Today, the number of selective restaurants and stores desiring his "day-old service" is increasing so rapidly that banks hold few positions which could tempt him to give up his new enterprise.

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Guest House
Restful Scenery
Nantgarw, Nr. Cardiff

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Parents to the Rescue

WITHIN the next few days the roll call of some 26,000,000 American children will be completed—for the youngsters of the United States are on their way back to school. These are serious times for parents, teachers and—if they but knew it—for boys and girls. Education in America has undergone in many places a drastic trimming back to its original Three R's. Much of this is probably of far-reaching consequence to the viewpoints and careers of the 26,000,000 coming citizens.

It is generally agreed that there was never a time when the best education yet conceived was more needed by every individual. A changing world bristling with economic, industrial and social crises calls for continual and exceedingly intelligent adjustments. Almost anyone knows that all the solutions will not be completed by the adults of today. In the face of a wide cutting down of teaching staffs, materials for work, length of school terms, and subjects that have enriched the school curriculum in an effort to link it to the interests of a modern world, comes the challenge to achieve greater things in educating boys and girls than have ever yet been thought of. The schools, thus handicapped, cannot be expected to do it alone. It is a case of parents to the rescue.

Events of the last two years have indicated that the nation needs to renew its loyalty to the importance of education. Obviously it cannot do this without a better concept of education than the one so widely deserted in hard times. Parents have unprecedented opportunities this year to enter upon more serious study and testing of the needs and effective means of meeting them. Under their guidance, aided by the teachers, boys and girls have every right to win satisfactory answers to their questions concerning the worth of what they are getting for the parents' tax money.

Yet as the schools are in the laboratory, so to speak, to emerge, it is hoped, a better understood and a finer means of teaching boys and girls to live well, an emergency situation exists which must be recognized and met. In many localities the schooling offered this year is far below even recent concepts of excellence and adequacy. What can parents do to make it up to their children.

In many schools music and the arts have been dropped. The children will get neither if they do not get them at home. In others, student activities have been eliminated. What can be done to so enrich home relationships that boys and girls may gain in the home the practice they will otherwise miss in working with people for a joint cause, and in bearing and sharing responsibility which taking part in their own student activities under teacher guidance formerly offered them at school? It is for the parents to see to it that the children have every opportunity to enrich their points of view with broader interests—by the developing of hobbies, crafts, the visiting of museums, exhibits, industrial plants, and by helping them to take part in worth while discussion.

At a time, furthermore, when men and women in business and industry are facing the need of learning to use their new leisure, boys and girls, in schools that have had to retrench, must be aided at home toward developing initiative in thinking out and teaching themselves how to live more richly and thoughtfully. Wherever children receive in their schools this year little more than a mere skeleton education there is genuine need that the parents stage in their behalf a national recovery program in the home.

European Political Changes

EUROPE is unquestionably witnessing a new transformation of political thought. The heart of the problem lies in the differing attitudes of those nations which would expand territorially and those nations which would maintain the statute elaborated in 1919. That fundamental difference, however it is disguised, has determined the whole policy of the continent not only in recent years but for generations, though nations have ranged themselves sometimes on one side of the barrier and sometimes on the other.

Thus, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, France could fairly have been called an expansionist country and the Austrian Empire not improperly described as the champion of the status quo. The tables have since been turned. Those countries which suffered losses in the peace-making have been not inaptly named dynamic; while those who enjoyed gains have been static.

Yet sympathy gradually transferred itself, even among the allies who were victorious, to the nations which were vanquished. For some time the complaints of Germany, of Hungary, of Bulgaria, have been listened to with a willing ear by Great Britain and Italy, and, it may be added, by the United States.

Now the wheel has again revolved. It is impossible to ignore the fact that certain aspects of foreign policy as conceived by Chancellor Hitler—or at least pursued by his entourage—have gravely disturbed public opinion in countries which were becoming increasingly favorable to German claims. Measures taken against the Jews and the dissolution of liberal political parties were regarded as disconcerting, but they could still be looked upon as domestic matters.

What has brought the issue to a test is the Austrian question. German union with Austria is specifically forbidden not only by the treaties but by various protocols which Austria has voluntarily signed. It would be an exaggeration to speak of the independence of Austria. Austria must be dependent on other nations even in the fight for its independence. It is bound to look for help, financial and political, to other powers if it is to resist the movement for its incorporation in the Reich.

Yet the avowed aims of the present German régime are to bring into a unified Greater Germany all those peoples which belong to the German race. Herr Hitler himself was born in Austria. From his boyhood he has dreamed of the union of Austria and Germany. The Austrians themselves for a long time were overwhelmingly ready to join the Reich. But the energetic opposition of Chancellor Dollfuss has wrought a change.

By an ironic circumstance, the weakest of European countries by its very helplessness constitutes a peril for Europe. For if Germany is interested in obtaining a union, other European nations are equally interested in preventing a union. France cannot accept the formation of a Greater Germany which would dominate the Danube. Italy, although it has at times espoused German causes, is alarmed at the notion of an extended Germany which should reach to its frontiers. The Little Entente is resolved to do all it can to prevent a German wedge being driven into central Europe. Even Great Britain is troubled at the state of affairs which has arisen.

The failure of the first representations made to Germany—their peremptory rejection and the continuance of the struggle for Austria—have produced an unpleasant diplomatic situation. There is an undoubted reversal of feeling. Russia, itself, which was the first country to enter into a pact with Germany when they both had the common sentiment of being outcasts, is afraid of a new bid for German hegemony and has signed agreements with France, with Poland, with the Little Entente and with other countries, which might range it against Germany.

The wheel will doubtless turn again. Diplomacy is essentially mobile. But it is obvious that Germany—and Europe with Germany—cannot afford to engage in policies which will exacerbate antagonisms. Gratuitous and unnecessary friction can only jeopardize the cause of good relations and of peace itself.

A Test of Democracy in Spain

MINISTERIAL crises in most European countries with established régimes are generally considered relatively unimportant; they simply mean change of personnel and seldom drastic change of policy. But in countries like Spain which only recently have emerged from revolution, it is natural that the smallest governmental upset is eagerly examined for signs of further impending upheaval either in a reactionary or a revolutionary sense.

The resignation of Premier Manuel Azaña had been foreseen for some time. He was an unknown quantity when he became Prime Minister, but quickly proved himself possessed of remarkable and unexpected gifts of statesmanship. Yet his task from the beginning was difficult. With strong opposition on the Right, he was compelled to lean to the Left. The Socialists were his allies. There was a growing fear that he would be pushed into extreme courses. He maintained his equilibrium, but it was obvious that the tide of popular opinion was steadily turning against his parliamentary majority. Demands for new elections which it was calculated would show a definite swing of the pendulum were raised, but went unheeded, since Señor Azaña properly held that while he could command sufficient votes in the Cortes, he was under no obligation to make an appeal to the people.

Despite a great deal of sound constructive work in the renovation of the army, disestablishment of the church, introduction of secular education and agrarian reform, it was inevitable in these early days that disturbances of greater or smaller gravity would compel the Government to take decisions distasteful to many classes. Premier Azaña was faced with the possibility of revolt on either side. There have been, in fact, a number of attempts forcibly to overthrow the new institutions of Spain. They were put down with a strong hand.

Señor Azaña was placed in an unhappy dilemma. Either he had to display tolerance which might encourage extremists and so jeopardize the Republic, or he had to crush, perhaps ruthlessly, any incipient rebellion, and so earn for himself the unenviable title of dictator.

His opponents did not hesitate to describe him as a dictator. In Spain, where the revolution was directed against dictatorship, this word has an ominous sound. It is difficult to steer a middle course between liberty and license, between authority and despotism. Throughout Europe this is the problem confronting statesmen. It has been well remarked that as between régimes of oppression and régimes of civic freedom, it is possible to save the latter only by purifying them of abuses. Before democracies can be defended, it is necessary to realize them. How far Señor Azaña has succeeded in Spain is still a matter of dispute.

Denying that he has ruled as a dictator, Señor Azaña pleads that it is hard to guide people who have acquired the habit of dictatorship. It was apparent that antagonism toward the Government was becoming bitter, and the final blow was delivered when elections for representatives on the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees were held. For this purpose town councils were divided into fifteen groups. In only five did ministerial candidates win. Earlier supplementary municipal elections had likewise suggested a decline of confidence in the Government.

The Cortes continued to support Premier Azaña, but the opposition parties spectacularly quitted it and protested against continuance of the Government. The crisis could not be averted. It has been less difficult than at first imagined to find a successor to Señor Azaña. The reins of office have been taken over by Señor Lerroux, whose Cabinet has been approved by President Zamora. At an early date general elections appear necessay to bring the parliamentary complexion into consonance with the political complexion of the country.

In all this there is no reason to suppose the Republic is in peril. Such a question would not arise in a country with an older constitution. Nor need it arise in Spain, where the free play of political opinions should now be unreservedly permitted.

More Props Needed in Cuba

INAUGURATION of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin as President of Cuba has eased the tension which followed the ousting of the de Cespedes Government. The army officers who opposed the junta have not been reconciled by its withdrawal. But apparently Cubans generally regard the substitution of a presidential government as a step toward constitutional forms. And in Washington Dr. Grau San Martin is highly regarded. He will be afforded every opportunity to stabilize the situation.

This latest turn of revolution has brought to the top the leader of the student element which was such a powerful factor in unseating General Machado. That element, devoted as it appears, and even aided by the rank and file of the army, seems hardly sufficient support for an enduring government. Dr. Grau San Martin's problem will be to bring additional props, particularly the stable business element, to support his régime. But novel factors have entered the Cuban equation, and the question of how a government can be buttressed has become one of calculating stresses and counter-strains unknown to earlier times.

When noncommissioned officers and privates of the Cuban army revolted to upset the provisional régime set-up after the downfall of General Machado, a new note was introduced into the revolution. One of the traditional props of government in Cuba suddenly changed its nature. The resulting confusion in Cuban affairs can be clarified somewhat by a brief glance back into Cuba's not distant colonial past. The old régime resting on the backs of multitudes of humble, voiceless folk was a kind of tripod. The three legs were the landowner, the clergyman and the soldier. As long as these elements remained in proper relation among themselves all was well—for those on top.

When the old régime began to crumble in Cuba, more confusion ensued than in other Latin-American nations. The part played by the United States in the drama, and the treaty relations which followed, caused one side of the triangle to change color, cloak and culture. Americans became the strongest of the plantation owners. Thus one of the balancing forces of the island was disrupted. Whereas, in most of the other Latin-American nations, the landowners of the old régime either became liberals or industrialists, and therefore still remained as unifying, productive and cultural forces in the renovation of their new republics, in Cuba this group has become notable for its absence.

The next strongest element in Cuba has been, in recent years, a well-organized and well-drilled army. Though it was republican and modern, it was put to old uses. Instead of a monarch, it supported a dictator. With all its faults, it too performed a function. Its support of a President was considered more or less a normal function. But its activity was always directed by its officers, whose ties in olden times were with the landed aristocrats and in modern times with the chief of state. When, however, subalterns climbed to the top and displaced their superior officers, Cuba lost another steadying prop.

This army leg of the tripod seems to have been transformed. Its effect has become unpredictable. But indications that it has developed a new social consciousness are hopeful. If it has ceased to be the tool of a class or a dictator and is really beginning to think for itself with an eye to the general welfare of the nation, the eventual result should be good.

Apparently it is the students which have been "educating" the army. If the student movement can do equally well in inculcating in the population as a whole a wider view and a more unselfish patriotism, it will prove to be more than a new prop to government. It will have helped to stabilize the whole structure by strengthening the very foundations of self-government.

Editorial Notes

Premier Mussolini's proposal that his aides avail themselves of motorcycle transportation whenever possible is followed by an admonition not to appear at public ceremonies wearing silk hats. Like most successful men, Il Duce apparently leaves little or nothing to chance.

The new Register of the United States Treasury is the president of the International Brotherhood of Magicians. Well, sometimes it seems as if only a good magician could balance Uncle Sam's books.

Now that recent estimates show an increase of $5,000,000,000 in United States buying power, perhaps Uncle Samuel will be driving up in front one of these days in a new second-hand car.

The opening of the oyster season on September 1 provided employment for 40,000 additional men in that industry. This is one line at least in which things are beginning to open up.

Criminals in Greenland are punished by the offended party's singing a self-composed song of derision at them in a public place. That's one place where wrongdoers have to face the music.

California has a new law limiting outdoor advertising. Radio listeners will probably wonder if this applies to outdoor radio waves.

Meanwhile

JOHN WARRENTON was removing his hat and coat, and talking earnestly with his wife.

"And so," he was saying, "Mr. Mortimer looked at me and said, 'The job's yours if you want it,' and I said, 'Thanks, Mr. Mortimer, I think it's exactly what I've been waiting for.'"

Helen Warrenton stood framed in the open doorway. Her head was tilted upward; her eyes searched a patch of clear, blue sky.

"Yes," she said slowly, "I guess it's what we've been waiting for."

John hung his hat and coat on the rack, crossed the room, and sank down into a wicker chair.

"Yes," he echoed, "I guess it is."

A soft silence filled the room.

Helen's eyes lowered until they rested on a row of blue delphinium, a taller row of dark red hollyhocks against a picket fence, and apple trees just beyond.

"We'd have to leave all this," she said, extending her hand in their direction.

Her thoughts went back two years when there were no delphinium nor hollyhocks here, and the apples on the trees were smaller and fewer in number. She remembered how, in utter desperation, she and John had turned to this little, neglected farm place in San Ramon. An aunt had left it to John years before, and they had kept it because they could not do otherwise. No one could be induced to accept it. Gradually it had grown to seem much like a moth-eaten but voracious white elephant, whose board bill was forwarded semi-annually from the tax-collector's office. However, after a number of long months, as the rent for the Lakeside apartment grew so increasingly evasive as to become entirely undiscoverable, the board bill appeared, by comparison, a bit less exorbitant. The drab little cottage took on the possibilities of a refuge, a cheerless refuge indeed, but a roof, at least, over their two troubled heads, a place to wait while the world swung for a time in the opposite direction, then turned, as it must, and came back.

"We'd have to leave all this," Helen repeated, coming back to the present.

"Don't see how we could take it with us," John answered slowly. "Besides, if you remember, as things used to be, I would never have had time for pruning apple trees, however conveniently located."

"As I remember," Helen answered, "you never had time even to talk to me. That's part of what I'm going to miss."

"But you'll get used to that again," John said. "You'll begin to renew old contacts and—"

"Contacts!" Helen interrupted laughing. "Where have I heard that word before? Lately we've acquired the habit of calling them friends. Imagine referring to the Tomlinsons, for example, as 'contacts.'"

John laughed.

"We contacted the Tomlinsons," he said, striking a pose, "and they helped us bring seven families of little chickens through a rainy April."

"And taught you how to milk a cow."

"No romancing, Helen," he said. "The actual facts are bad enough, but give me what small credit I deserve. I knew how to milk a cow when I came here. I was not entirely uneducated. I knew how to milk a cow, and I had read two articles on farm relief."

"And we both knew we were far too good for farm life," Helen put in, "we, with our cultural advantages. Farm life and culture, even in its mildest form, we stanchly maintained were antithetical."

"And how morose we became over the mere thought of associating constantly with farmers—'farmer' being our word for a peculiar species of mankind. We hadn't then discovered that farmers are men and women like us, who live and work on farms."

"It has been fine," Helen said, "to have had our alleged culture to offer in part payment for all that these men and women, who live and work on farms, have given us. That, to me, has been the grandest part of all. We have had our part in the community life. We have had a niche to fill. We have counted for something. Is it possible we really have to give it all up?"

John's eyes widened as he looked at her.

"Why, isn't that what we've been waiting for all this time?" he asked. "Haven't we simply been waiting to get away? To go back? To make some real money once more? All along we've known that this was merely waiting. We had once made money. We would make some again. Meanwhile we would wait here. The apple trees, the friends we have made, the place we have filled here are not to be forgotten, but to make some real money again is the most important thing we have to consider."

"Is it?" Helen asked. Her eyes were very serious. "Is making money more important than learning to live?"

"Well—," John said, smiling oddly, "making some money has always seemed to my old-fashioned sense to have at least a small place in the scheme of things."

"But you make *some* money here," Helen went on, ignoring his attempt at levity. "And the important issue, it seems to me, is not so much how much money we make, as what we are doing while we are making it, and what we have after it's made. It's what we get out of life that counts. How much money did we ever have after we had paid the rent, and bought some food in cans, and kept up an appearance that should have pleased our 'contacts'? We now have this house fixed so that it is a comfortable home. We have good wholesome food. We have friends to whom we are important. The little money you earn keeping the accounts for the Producers, together with what we get from the chickens, gives us what cash we need. We're rich, if you stop to think about it."

"Maybe we are," John said smiling. "You sound convincing. And is all this leading up to the information that you really don't want to go back to where you were two years ago?"

"*Can* we actually go back to where we were two years ago?" she asked. "Can anything ever go backward? Isn't backward just a hypothetical direction? The world couldn't possibly go into reverse, nor remain for a time motionless. It moves constantly forward, and, whether we know it or not, carries us right along with it. Sometimes there may appear to be periods of waiting, but they are actually times of growing at the roots."

"Where did you learn such wisdom?" John asked smiling at her.

Then, as he caught the serious light in her eyes, he continued quickly. "I know, Helen. I've known for some time. I, too, have been watching things grow, and gathering bits of wisdom."

He crossed the room and stood beside her in the open doorway.

"So you think," he said, "I'd better get in touch with Mr. Mortimer and tell him we believe that it isn't exactly what we've been waiting for."

"Tell him we haven't been waiting at all," she answered. "Tell him we've been living."

"Helen, my dear," he said laughing, "if I get that confidential, I'll tell him the whole joke, that here we've been perfectly happy and even rich for the last two years and only now discovered it."

V. L. T.

Notes From Hong Kong

Manchuria And China

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused by a series of articles published by the Hong Kong Daily Press, setting forth the views of Upton Close, American journalist. In an article from Shanghai, Mr. Close describes what he calls the approaching economic drama of the Far East and claims that Japan is now in course of "Westernizing" China. He states that not many years will elapse before China will be sufficiently advanced industrially to be in a position to turn the tables economically on Japan, and he declares that it will only be a question of time before China will regain the lost territory in Manchuria.

In a second article from Manila, Mr. Close announces that in this great drama, which he sees opening upon the Pacific, the United States must decide upon her rôle. Or else, says Mr. Close, she must get off the stage.

The Philippines he pictures as the key to the Open Door to Pacific Asia and asserts that channels for American industry and trade will not remain completely closed as long as America remains in the Philippines.

The article concludes by urging British-American coöperation, which the writer sees as the only means of preventing a complete swing of the pendulum against the white man in Asia in this generation.

* * *

British Trams For Canton

The Canton Municipal Government, according to reports from that city, is planning two tramways that will cut across the town from east to west, not conflicting with the present motorbus routes. One of the tramways will start from Shao Pak to Wong Sha, terminus of the Canton-Hankow Railway; while the other line will run from Sai Chuen, an industrial suburb, to Whampoa, a deep-water port about twelve miles down the Pearl River from Canton Harbor.

Total expenses for these two lines are about $2,000,000. It is learned that the trams will be ordered from England through a well-known Hong Kong British firm.

* * *

Roof Garden For Emporium

A modern department store, eight stories high, designed on the lines of the famous Peiping Palaces, has just been completed by Chinese interests in the heart of the down-town district of Hong Kong. The beautiful appearance of this building, in which the blending of Eastern and Western style of architecture has been harmoniously achieved, is attracting much attention.

Among the interesting features of the new building is the European restaurant on the fifth floor, with a band stand designed like a small Chinese temple. On the next floor there is a Chinese restaurant with more than fifty rooms, each capable of seating ten to twelve persons. The rooms, as well as the furniture, are of mahogany in three shades of brown.

The roof of the new store, which will be known as the China Emporium, has been specially designed for entertaining visitors, and it looks very much as if the purpose of the designers was to make a roof garden of it. Red and gray are the predominant colors here, and when in due course flower pots with palms or blooms of varied colors are in place, it will present a most attractive appearance, well adapted for the purpose of concerts, which it is intended to inaugurate.

The building will be served by three huge electric lifts on the eastern side and there are other smaller lifts at the back. When the China Emporium is opened it will probably be one of the biggest and most modern stores of its kind in south China.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed. But the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Against Vivisection

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ever since the recent announcement that Prussia has abolished vivisection upon all animals, I have watched your columns for official expressions of rejoicing from antivivisection societies. In the absence of these, may I express, as an individual member of a local society, my gratitude and joy that at last a government has set its heel on this cruel practice.

A Philadelphia newspaper expressed surprise (editorially) that such a step should have been taken by "so highly scientific a country as Germany." The Prussians have never been accused of sentimentalism; their action was probably taken on strictly scientific grounds, and therefore we may hope that it will have weight with conscientious investigators everywhere. We may also hope, from the character of the Prussan Government, that its edict will be enforced.

BEATRICE CLAYTON.
Philadelphia.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With what joy and gratitude we read of the ban on animal vivisection in Prussia by a decree of Herr Hermann Goering, Minister President.

Surely the world is awakening somewhat to the cruelty, injustice and uselessness of this vicious practice. May we not all take new hope now and continue our efforts to expose and destroy this practice until it is entirely annihilated?

FLORENCE SMOTHERS.
Vancouver, Wash.

Why Not Fly the Flag?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The chance remark a few days ago of a friend of the writer prompts the following suggestion: The observer states that in his travels about the city he was impressed as well as amazed that while the blue-eagle emblem of the NRA is everywhere in evidence, the American flag is conspicuous for its absence, except in rare intervals.

In these momentous times, with the President calling upon all patriotic citizens to coöperate with him in the battle against depression and misery, for the restoration of confidence and prosperity and the relief of unemployment and despair, would it not be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion for all to manifest it by flying the American flag for a period of, say, thirty days, or at least until such a time as the success of the movement is assured?

HENRY B. LAMB,
Executive Secretary, National Society of Puritan Descendants.
Boston, Mass.